The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,448—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. ASSAM ..	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sept.
L. RAVENNA ..	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,
L. CATHAY ..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ..	1196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA ..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	850	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class .. Rs.	500	Rs. 650	Rs. 650
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class .. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	3221	550	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3342	500	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	405

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	including wines.	I Class .. Rs. 550	including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 360	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 50
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 55
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

S. S. ITALIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."

SMELLS VANISH.

CURES ALL AND EVERY KIND OF SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS, MANGE,

BARSATI THRUSH, DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES), FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO., 4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO BE HAD :

BOMBAY :—TREACHER & CO ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD ; and JAMES PEARSE.

MADRAS :—NORTON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. AGLAIA, A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at MANILLA.

"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS, Cavites.

Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS, Cavites.

Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavites.

Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS, Cavites.

Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 3rd September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should be sent to the Company for forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., FOR JULY, 1882.

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS, &c.,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881, and bearing stamp of Board of Trade. Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.

HAZELINE.
BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.
THE "BURROUGHS" BEEF & IRON WINE.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS OF
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
CINCHONIDIA SALICYLATE.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.
SODA MINT.
POTASH BICARBONATE.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI ET CERII.
McK. AND R. OVOID PILLS.

(These pills, of which a complete list will be supplied on application, are without exception the best made pills extant.)

A list of the above preparations with prices will be sent on application.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE MILK PUNCH,

OF very delicate flavour for the manufacture of Cocktails, Morning Calls, and other productions of this kind.

Price, Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES, FITTED WITH TRAYS ON FEET,

6 by 4 by 2½
7½ by 4½ by 3
8½ by 5½ by 3½
10½ by 6½ by 4½
11½ by 7 by 5
13 by 7½ by 5½

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

*** A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S REVISED CATALOGUE OF SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES, INVALID APPLIANCES, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, TOILET REQUISITES GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1882, CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The September number of the Indian Travellers Guide contains the following :—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Dake
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khangaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Coleroon, and back
Madra to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line ; Hall Line ; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co
BULSAR	Edulice Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gant Bros.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, 82, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have been awarded.

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES AT EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

	Cash Prices.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt. Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty ,, 8 0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt. ,, 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty ,, 8 0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt. ,, 3 4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt. ,, 1 14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt. ,, 2 8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb. ,, 0 12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EDINA SCOTCH. OLD HEAD IRISH.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD is perhaps the finest as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister Country. Each of these Spirits represents the highest excellence of its class.

Edina	Per dozen Rs. 24
Old Head***	,, ,, 24
Do. ****	,, ,, 26

SOLE AGENTS, KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones ...	Rs. 75 to	840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ... ,,	65 to	350
single stone ... ... ,,	50 to	1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ... ,,	100 to	400
Ruby, do. do. ... ,,	35 to	450
Do. single stone ... ... ,,	50 to	475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ... ,,	60 to	225
Do. single stone ... ... ,,	40 to	300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ... ... ,,	90 to	370
Do. and 2 Rubies ... ... ,,	65 to	350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ... ... ,,	85 to	350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ... ... ,,	75 to	470
Five pearl, half-hoops ... ... ,,	30 to	175
Three pearls, set sparks ... ... ,,	40 to	130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ... ... ,,	25 to	160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ... ... ,,	80 to	210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings ... ...Rs.	15 to	85
Lady's signet rings ... ... ,,	22 to	36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs... ... ... ,,	13 to	30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ... ,,	18 to	35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ... ... ,,	12 to	25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ... ... ,,	16 to	65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ... ,,	24 to	65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 53 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Mufineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.

MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY, NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

September 1, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"IN the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, and the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The OFFICES of the above Companies have been REMOVED to No. 26, Apollo-street.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, M. R. DE QUADROS, Official Liquidators,

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be invited towards the end of next month for the CONSTRUCTION of this LINE by CONTRACT. The Line will be of metre gauge and about 80 miles in length.

Tenders will also be invited about the same time for the supply in whole or in part of 1,50,000 hard wood sleepers, metre gauge.

HORACE BELL, Engineer-in-Chief.

Darjeeling, 26th August, 1882.

NOTICE. THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Office in Bruce Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidation, and receiving the statement of the Liquidators.

K. R. CAMA, J. GUSTADJEE, Liquidators.

No. 1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th August, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMSHEDMERWANJEE ARIA hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. Persons having any claim against it by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the purchasers' Attorneys at their Office in Oak Lane, No. 11, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 5541-9 square yards bearing Pension and Tax, No. 21 on the east side of the Breach Candy Road, near Dhobitalao without the Fort in Bombay, bounded on the east by the house of Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the house of the said Jamsedjee Merwanjee and Dinshaw Merwanjee, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy Rowjee, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, No. 774, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Merwanjee Aria.—Dated this 31st day of Aug. 1882.

JANARDHUN AND HORMUSJEE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church-lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 15th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, GOPALDASS LILLADHER, Secretary.

RECEIVED BY THIS MAIL.

PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION.
PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
SCOTT'S [illegible]TRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
RIMMELL'S [illegible]HOTOCROME.
LEWIS'S IODINE [illegible]P.
And a variety of general TOILET SUNDRIES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price Rs. 36 per dozen.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 11 per doz.
Pints ,, 6 ,, ,,

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

IS a fine old Wine, very soft and dry. Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, 5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW, BEING A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES FROM THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS. BY W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

NOTHING has transpired to-day to relieve the extreme quietness which has so long characterised business. On the contrary, the dullness has been rather added to by the absence of the usual public telegrams until late in the afternoon. The advices they bring, however, would have had no appreciable effect had they come in the first thing in the morning, as the movements reported are few in number and insignificant in extent.

The London Stock markets, so far at least as the usual quotations we receive through Reuter, are without change of any kind. Consols still come 99⅛, French Rentes 115⅝, Rupee Paper 83¼ for 4 and 89 1-16 for 4½ per cent.

In the General Produce markets, with the exception of a quieter tone for Wheat, there is nothing to notice.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed with a somewhat steadier tone. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, and prices were unaltered all round. In New York prices likewise remain unchanged at 12 15-16 for ready Mid Uplands and 11·72 cents. for November shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports still keep very small, but the advices to hand by the mail in to-day would appear to indicate that this is due more to a late than a short yield, the reports on the crop up to that point being remarkably favourable. A late crop, however, is always liable to additional risks, especially in the matter of frost; and it is quite on the cards that we may yet see some excitement arising from American advices, irrespective of what the figures may bring forth

The receipts at the U. S. ports for the current week are:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Wednesday's Receipts	3,000	7,800	5,000
Five days' do.	13,000	31,000	26,000

EXCHANGE.—Council Drafts in London yesterday, as was generally anticipated, brought 1s. 8d. again, but on this occasion 25 per cent. of the tenders at this figure received allotments, as compared with only 8 per cent. last week. There is evidently, however, little or no diminution of the demand for remittance to this side, as 25 lakhs of unallotted drafts have been taken up during the week, and shipments are advised of £50,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta in silver and £30,000 in gold for Bombay. All this is, of course, due to a demand for Calcutta and the farther East, as the requirements of trade here are probably more than met at the moment by the extent of our imports, and we are therefore to some extent badly placed for judging of the actual state of the market. In the meantime no change whatever has taken place in sterling rates, and only a very insignificant extent of business has been done, closing quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8 1-32d.	* per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	,, ,,2·14½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet at previous prices, say Rs. 100 9-16 for Fours and Rs. 107½ for Fours-and-a-half in large amounts. Small pieces as usual bring ¼ to ⅜ over these figures.

SHARES are extremely quiet all round. Banks are unchanged, Bank of Bombay being steady at Rs. 760. Press Companies also show few movements. Berars are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 570, Dhollera Press Rs. 30 down at Rs. 165. Spinning and Weaving Companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower in almost every instance, and there is decidedly more disposition shown to sell than buy even at that. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 425. Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 15 down at Rs. 94b.

In COTTON we have no change to notice. For export no transaction is reported, and prices are nominally unaltered.

SEEDS are the same as before, Linseed being dealt in to a small extent at Rs. 5-8.

For WHEAT there is perhaps rather more inquiry but at no higher prices, and the small avail-

EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	100	80		
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,600	2,928	Rs. 30	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	240

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	585
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	749
Bhowanagur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	975
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	715
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	530
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	750
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	50	600
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,040
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,200xd
Mahalukshmi	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55	840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	840
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	900
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	305
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	900	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	795
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	820

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,250
Bombay Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Burt Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	450
Dhollera Press Co., Kurrachee)	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,235
Ginning Co.	750	400	400	40	495
Ginning	625	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	600
Ginning	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	570
Ginning	1,400	250	all	10	93
Ginning	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
Ginning	500	300	all	30	165
Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,385
Ginning	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
Ginning	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
Ginning	2,000	750	Rs. 35		585
Ginning	400	400	15	p. s.	370
Ginning	125	125	Rs. 15		235
Ginning	....	1,500	235		2,750
Ginning	750	750	Rs. 80		1,325
Ginning	500	500	25		500
Ginning			50		660
				5 p. ct.	325
				do	26
				do	72
					32
					1,040
					325

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, 1,597 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th Aug.) via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Red Sea, 2,165 tons, Captain C. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (2nd Aug.) with a cargo of 3,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE steamer Bengal, 1,338 tons, Captain G. Ray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (26th July), with a cargo of 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co.

THE ship W. G. Russell, 1,218 tons, Captain D. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (23rd May), brought a cargo of 1,665 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Rotomahana; 1,584 tons, Captain J. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (24th May), with a cargo of 63,009 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE Italian mail-steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with the following passengers:—For Genoa.—Mr. F. Bozzoni, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Col. and Mrs. Van Heythuysen, and two Misses, Mr. and Mrs. Salamper and one child, two gentlemen, and two ladies, Rev. J. Alli, Mr. John Harily, Mr. C. Capelle, Mr. G. B. Spring, Mr. Joseph Limberger, Mr. C. F. Bottger, Mr. F. Kobler. For Port Said—Mrs. A. Rosa, Mr. Murad, Mr. J. Sepre. For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Darashaw and one child, Mr. Cohen.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
31	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste, Aug. 8.
	Assam (s)	Brady	Calcutta, Aug. 20.
	Red Sea (s)	Baker	Newport, Aug. 2.
	Bengal (s)	Roy	Newcastle, July 26.
	Rotomahana	Mann	New York, May 24.
	Sandal (s)	Kennedy	Aden, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Persian Gulf.

The steamer China, Dodero, to Genoa, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, to London.
Steamer Sumatra, to China.
Steamer Sandal, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
27 Gwalior (s) ..... Horne ..... London, July 19.
Jestitia (s) ..... Crailty ..... Liverpool, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Calcutta. Ship Prince Port, Fathe Salem and Evesham Abbey.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1 Ettoresfieramosca It. Corvet. Caramagna, from
2 Dryad, H. M's. ss. Hext, from Muscat. [Assab.
8 Woodburn, ss. Hull, from Cardiff.
11 Gladiolus, ss. Stenhouse, from Cardiff.
12 Welbury, ss. Currie, from Cardiff.
13 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Perim.
14 Zabiaca, R. Corvette, ss. Lung, from Suez.
15 Sandal, ss. Kennedy, from Cardiff.
15 Malwa, ss. Aitkinson, from Bombay.
15 Valencia, ss. Baste, from Liverpool.
15 Boddam, H. T. ss. Turner, from Bombay.
15 Petria, ss. Cassol, from Zanzibar.
16 Clan Murray, ss. Watson, from Calcutta.
16 Ixia, ss. Smith, from Newcastle.
16 Jacob Christensen, ss. Bierck, from Cardiff.
16 Hydaspes H. T. ss. Scrievner, from Bombay.
16 Orion, ss. Mahoreich, from Trieste.
16 Wodan, ss. Beckmann, from London.
16 Kangra H. T., ss. Smith, from Bombay.
16 Bhandara. H. T. ss. Phillips, from Bombay.
17 Tenasserim I. G., ss. Creagh, from Bombay.
17 Mira. ss, Leportier, from Calcutta.
17 Zambesi, ss, Moule, from Bombay.
17 Hankow, ss, Symington, from Hankow.
17 Flantsted, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
17 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from London.
18 Dacca, ss, Burkitt, from London.
18 Bessie Morris, ss, Ewards from Surrachee.
18 Agiaja, ss, Crillovich from Bombay.
18 Yangtse, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
18 Godavery, ss, Delfech, from Mauritius.
19 Peshwa, H. T., Carson, from Suez.
19 Khiva, H. T. ss, Harris, from Bombay.
[illegible] from Bombay.
[illegible] from Bombay.
[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN.

DEPARTURE OF GENERALS HAMLEY AND ALISON.

THE ENEMY ENTRENCHING.

THE COMMAND AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 29, MIDNIGHT.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley states that the enemy's force at Kassassin consists of a large body of Arabs, eight battalions of infantry, and twelve guns, and the British force of three battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and five guns. The despatch adds that we attacked the enemy's front yesterday. Our cavalry charged them in flank, sabring numbers. Arabi Pasha, who was present during the action, eventually withdrew with his guns, but abandoned his ammunition. The British loss was 7 killed and 61 wounded.

(The above message has been greatly delayed in transmission, and also owing to repetition being found necessary.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

General Sir E. Hamley and General Sir A. Alison, with a brigade of Highlanders, have embarked at Alexandria for Ismailia.

LONDON, Aug. 31, MORNING.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the enemy are actively engaged in entrenching their position near Kassassin.

Sir Evelyn Wood takes the chief command at Alexandria, which has been reinforced by the Royal Marines owing to the despatch of troops to Ismailia.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Captain R. H. S. Baker has been appointed Adjutant of the artillery force sent to Egypt from India.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 30, 4-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received twenty-five per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 1-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Burmese Embassy left for Mandalay at 11 a. m. to-day under the usual salute.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Burmese Embassy have received instructions to suspend negotiations and return to Mandalay. They left Simla to-day.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

At to-day's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The remainder of the business was merely formal.

COMMAND OF THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

General Murray commands the Allahabad division during the absence of General Macpherson.

THE BURMESE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

A free translation of the draft treaty proposed by the Burmese, and also a copy of the treaty offered by the Government of India, are published to-day. The proposed treaty is merely the treaty of 1826 condensed. No mention is made by the Burmese as to the necessity of having the signature of the Queen-Empress, as was stated by an up-country paper.

MR. COLQUHOUN AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Colquhoun, the China traveller, has arrived at Simla, and is the guest of Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He proceeds to England after giving the Viceroy an account of his remarkable journey. Mr. Colquhoun will give a lecture at the United Service Institute on the experiences of his late expedition from Canton to Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Latest bulletins respecting the condition of H. R. H. Prince Leopold state that H. R. H. is slightly better.

THE TURCO-GRECIAN DISTURBANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.

Fighting has been renewed on the frontier of Thessaly between the Greeks and Turks.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The P. and O. s. s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.

The Ducal Line s. s. Duke of Buccleuch put in here to-day, damaged by collision. An explosion afterwards took place on board, killing the captain and wounding five seamen.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goa, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
KURRACHEE, Aug. 31, 5 p.m.—Route Catharina-Larissa interrupted.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD has been appointed Commissioner of Salt Revenue under the Bombay Salt Act Amendment Act, recently passed.

THE officers appointed to the Transport Department for the Bombay Presidency under Colonel Low's new scheme are:—Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Asst. Comy. Genl., second class; Major O. W. Braine, Deputy Asst. Comy. Genl., second class; Lieut. G. F. Francis, Sub-Asst. Comy. General, ...st class; Lieut. J. C. Francis, Sub-Asst. Comy. ...nl., second class.

THE shares in the Bombay Telephone Company ... been all subscribed with a considerable sur... of proffered capital. The subscription was ...ore closed yesterday.

THE *Times of India* comp...ently quotes from the *Indian Daily News* a statement that only two papers in India are represented by special correspondents in Egypt, namely, the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Times of India*. Our readers, who have had from the pen of our special correspondent the only account of the bombardment of Alexandria as seen from within, and who are aware that another special has been sent by us with General Macpherson's Division, will know what to think of this singular statement.

WE observe by the Government General Orders that two more officers of disbanded regiments, viz., Colonel R. R. Woodhouse, Commandant, and Lieut.-Colonel G. G. H. Fulton, Wing Commander, of the late 11th Regiment N. I., have been permitted to retire from the service on the pensions to which they are entitled, together with a bonus of eighteen months' staff salary of their respective appointments. Colonel Woodhouse entered the army on the 13th of June, 1851, and Lieut.-Colonel Fulton on the 4th of August, 1854. These retirements make but four officers altogether of the five disbanded regiments in this Presidency who have up to the present time availed themselves of the special conditions of retirement offered by the Secretary of State last April. The terms are evidently not deemed sufficiently alluring to induce very many to accept them.

COLONEL WATSON, 13th Bengal Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, have expressed their intention of retiring under the terms offered to officers of reduced regiments.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters Colonel F. Brine, R. E., is posted to do general duty at Allahabad.

THERE were four deaths from cholera in Bombay city last week and 122 in the Presidency outside the city—Kaira, Sholapur, and Poona, with 38, 31, and 14 deaths respectively, having the heaviest cholera mortality.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. I. MURRAY, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, who has been appointed to command the Allahabad Division during Sir H. Macpherson's absence on service, succeeded to his Colonel's allowances on the 10th December, 1880, and is at present residing at Mussooree, having vacated command of the Rohilcund district last spring on promotion to Major-General after five years' employment on the Brigade Staff. He raised the Jat Horse (now the 14th Bengal Lancers) in 1858, and commanded them till he was appointed Brigadier-General.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta amongst generally well-informed circles that Captain Brent, R.N., the recently-imported Director of Marine, has sent in his resignation. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"It is known that the minutiæ of control exercised hitherto both by the Military and Account Departments would be galling to an Executive Officer who felt the responsibility of his position, and who had the interests of the service at heart. It is also known that Captain Brent has felt that the position he was intended to fill has not been granted to him; and if the above rumour is correct, there is no need to go far afield for the cause of so sudden a termination to what promised to be a successful administration of a hitherto mismanaged department.

IT has been finally decided that the Marine Survey Department is to be abolished, and Mr. R. C. Carrington, Deputy Superintendent and Registrar of Wrecks, went home from Calcutta on Saturday in the s. s. Merkara. The *Englishman* says:—No department has done better work for Government, or work more appreciated by the public, especially those engaged in trade and navigation with the ports and along the coasts of India, and it seems a pity to put a stop to the continuity of the good work by transferring it to another department.

A SUIT filed by Dorabjee Hormusjee against his sister Dossibai and her husband Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note dated the 6th September, 1881, was called on yesterday, late in the afternoon, before Mr. Justice West, at the High Court. The promissory note is alleged to have been passed to the plaintiff by his sister Dossibai. The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the plaintiff had ever advanced the sum of Rs. 3,000; Dossibai further stating that the promissory note purporting to be signed by her was a forgery. Mr. Budroodeen, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, had not finished his opening statement when the court rose.

THE "Colonel" E. G. Jenkinson, stated to have been appointed to fill the post of Criminal Investigation Director in Ireland, in the place of Colonel Brackenbury, is, of course, the *Pioneer* says, the Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, so well known for many years in the N. W. Provinces as the most energetic Magistrate and Collector of Sharanpur, the terror of the *budmashes* of the district. "He is also well known for the firmness he displayed during the Mutiny at Benares, and is altogether the right man in the right place to put down Irish or any other disturbances. Mr. Jenkinson's last post in India was a Commissionership in Oudh, from which he took furlough in 1878, and ultimately retired at the expiration of his furlough."

THE *British Medical Journal*, answering a query as to the status of the Army Medical Department and the Indian Medical Department, says:—"The status of the two services is the same. Both are the servants of the same Royal mistress. The only difference is that the Army Medical Department is liable to serve all over the world, while officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service are only liable to occasional calls of this kind, as at the present time in Egypt. The examination is the same for both services. Until the issue of the recent warrant, the Indian service was the most popular. This can hardly be said to be the case now."

LADY BURDETT COUTTS has arranged for the despatch of a small staff of nurses to Egypt, with all nursing appliances, the moment their services are needed, and to the very spot where they are required.

POPULAR feeling in the lower native quarters of Alexandria (the *Standard's* correspondent says) is far from satisfactory. "Late on Wednesday night I had occasion to pass along the streets, and was greeted with jeers, and cries of 'Wait a little bit, Christian dog, and you will see.' Arabi has certainly managed to imbue his countrymen with a firm belief in his power to prevail over his enemies."

WE might have an ally in Egypt if we wanted one. The Press Association learns that King John of Abyssinia is now on the frontier of his own kingdom with a body of troops in the hope of encountering his old enemies the Egyptians, now led by Arabi, and of rendering such service as may induce England to restore to Abyssinia some direct access to the seaboard.

SOME English speculators see a chance of making something out of the misfortunes of Egypt, and are preparing a scheme for rebuilding Alexandria on a much more splendid scale than it was built before.

SAYS *Truth*:—"I am sorry for Mr. Gay, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Alexandria, who sent home the trash about the cowardice of the 60th Regiment, for this has, I hear, led to his dismissal by his employers. Mr. Gay was the correspondent at Constantinople who supplied the *D. T.* with its imaginative telegrams during the Turco-Russian war."

THE telegraph steamer John Pender arrived off Port Said early on August 11, but Admiral Seymour telegraphed the captain to await further orders before completing the laying of the cable.

THE newspapers are now smarting under the monopoly of the Eastern Telegraph Company, remarks one of the Society papers. No sooner were there two Cable Companies across the Atlantic than an arrangement was made with the Press to give it a special rate. There is only one Cable Company to Egypt, and, therefore, the Press has topay 1s. 7d. per word.

IT is satisfactory to find, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, from Mr. Blunt's letter to the newspapers not only that he is not now, and since the bombardment of Alexandria has not been, in correspondence with Arabi, but also that "he has not hitherto considered it consistent with his duty as an Englishman" to correspond with the enemies of his country, however much he may sympathize with their political views and aims. But it must be admitted that Mr. Blunt scarcely deserves any great degree of credit for thus expressing his disapproval of high treason. If the act which he described as being in his opinion up to the present time inconsistent with his duty as an Englishman had been murder or burglary, the absurdity of such a formal avowal would be at once manifest to everybody. But because the act which he repudiates happens to be the gravest crime known to the law he seems to claim—and in certain quarters will no doubt receive—some applause for the delicacy of his patriotism and the forbearance of his conduct. If Mr. Blunt were able properly to understand his position as a British subject, he would perhaps understand why even Mr. Gladstone was sufficiently old-fashioned to refrain from reading this part of his explanation or defence to the House of Commons the other evening.

ONE curious mistake is constantly made in speaking of the new rules for war correspondents, the *Pall Mall Gazette* notes. People talk of a "Censorship of the Press." So far as appears, there is no idea of anything of the kind. Correspondents may write as freely as they like so long as they tell the truth. At any rate no one will know what they have sent home by post till it is published. The only censorship is of telegrams, and it is nonsense to talk of the freedom of the press being attacked because the military authorities are to prevent information being sent which might be telegraphed back to Egypt and spoil the best strategical or tactical combinations. As a rule correspondents may be trusted, but some of them may not, and it is hard upon the honourable men that some irresponsible agent should win a cheap victory by betrayal of confidence. But no regulations will avail unless the correspondents be true men. The higher-class correspondents inevitably come into possession of great secrets—often great enough to bar a campaign if disclosed. For instance, the fact and almost the spot chosen for the passage of the Danube was known to more than one correspondent a fortnight beforehand. What if one of them had run back into Austria, and telegraphed it all for publication in the English journals?

SPEAKING of the rottenness of political affairs in Turkey, *Truth* says:—"Every day the conviction is growing stronger that the Turkish Empire is as great a curse to Europe as was the existence of the piratical government at Algiers. The Turkish villager is not worse than his neighbour the Christian. But the ruling Turks are, perhaps, the vilest and most contemptible set of knaves that ever lived and ruled. Their stock-in-trade is a certain low cunning; and I hardly think that I am exaggerating when I say that they are destitute of one single redeeming virtue. For my part, in default of their subject races being unable to achieve their independence, I should like to see the Russians in Armenia, the Austrians at Salonica, and the Greeks in Epirus and all the Islands of the Levant. As for Constantinople, whether it be Greek, Russian, Austrian, or a Free Town, is a matter which signifies little to us. This is the doctrine that we ought to proclaim in the Conference, and at the same time we should say that we intend to regard Egypt henceforward as within the orbit of our Empire. We need not annex it, and there are many objections to such a course, but our influence ought to be paramount there. There is no government that the mind of man is capable of conceiving so bad as that of the Turks, and there is no Power whose rule of Turkey would create such perpetual troubles and embroilments as do its present rulers. They seem to have been created to show that Livy's description of the Carthaginians was not overdrawn."

THE *Times* correspondent at Constantinople gives a succinct account of the recent conversion of Turkish diplomacy from inaction to energy with regard to Egypt. The Porte, there can be little doubt, relied upon the Eastern Powers, and chiefly, perhaps on Russia, to hamper the action of England in Egypt. When it became apparent that these Powers had no intention of quarrelling with England, and England herself was determined to proceed at all costs, the Sultan became alarmed for his Protectorate of Egypt, as well as for his religious supremacy over the Arabian Mussulmans. So great was this fear that it induced the Porte for once to depart from its "usual calm and dignified demeanour," and even to incline to "take two steps at once," an act unprecedented in the history of Turkish diplomacy. True, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, the two steps were not taken. The acceptance of the Identic Note was at once declared, but the proclamation still lingers, and there seem to be doubts whether the terms of the draft are quite satisfactory to Lord Dufferin. The Porte is plainly in a most perplexing difficulty. On the one hand, it must act in some way, lest it lose all political hold upon Egypt. On the other, it must not act too much, lest by seeming to supress a movement which, in name at least, is religious, it should offend Mahommedan sentiment throughout the world.

A CURIOUS incident happened at Alexandria on August 7. A gentleman wrote to the Admiral complaining that there was a shell belonging to the Inflexible in his drawing-room, and requesting its removal. The Admiral passed on the letter to the captain of the Inflexible, who sent on shore the boatswain and half a dozen seamen, who found the great shell lying, unexploded, in the drawing-room as described. As it would have been dangerous to bump it about, a device was, after some consideration, hit upon for conveying it to the ship. A feather bed was procured, and the shell firmly enveloped in it. It was then carefully rolled downstairs, and so back to the ship.

Truth says:—It should be known, to understand the trash that M. de Lesseps telegraphs from Egypt, that he had fallen out with the Khedive and the Control, because he had been refused a concession for a fresh-water canal.

GENERAL SIR J. L. A. SIMMONS, Royal Engineers, accompanied by Major H. W. Rooke, Royal Artillery, Major J. S. Chisholme, 9th Lancers, and Captain H. G. Fallowfield, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, have been selected to attend the German Army Manœuvres, to take place during September next.

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh's opera, of which report has spoken highly, was tested privately on the stage of the Avenue Theatre. It is called *Sundra*. It was not desired that any critical remarks should be made in the columns of the press by those who were invited to the performance.

A PAINTED window of an appropriate and somewhat novel character has been erected in the church of Preston, near Brighton, consisting of the colours of the 19th Regiment, with the engagements, military trophies and the regimental badge, surrounded by the crown. The window, which is from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, is placed by his brother officers in memory of Captain George V. Macdonald.

A BRONZE statue of Mr. Gladstone, which has been erected near Bow Church in the Bow-road, London, was unveiled on Aug. 9 by Lord Carlingford in the presence of a vast concourse of persons. Lord Carlingford and Earl Granville, who both addressed the assemblage, pronounced a high eulogium on Mr. Gladstone's services to the country.

THE Chinese have found another field for emigration. Agents are buying Crown lands in British Columbia, with a view to the settlement of a large number of families for agricultural purposes.

THE Parnell branch of the Land League in Philadelphia has resolved, the *St. James's Gazette* states, to send to Arabi Pasha the net proceeds of an entertainment held under its auspices, and at the same time has instructed its delegates to the Central Union to urge the other branches of the League to take similar action.

THE Ladies' Land League was dissolved on Aug. 10, in view of the approaching expiration of the Protection Act, and of "the contemplated formation of a national organization to watch over the interests of evicted tenants." In the resolutions adopted at the dissolution meeting they "earnestly request the ladies throughout Ireland who so efficiently carried out the work of the League during the past eighteen months to continue to cultivate and develop the national spirit which has been evoked by the establishment of the Ladies' Land League, and this they consider can be most effectively done by the active organisation of the children's leagues for the purpose of teaching the rising generation the history of their country, and encouraging the circulation of Irish national literature."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL-STEAMER.

THE P. and O. mail-steamer Cathay arrived here yesterday morning with the English mails. During her passage through the Suez Canal there was very little stirring, except that the passengers saw at the Jenaffe station, west of the Great Bitter Lake, a camp of Egyptian soldiers, and another at Chalouf, the place where the Seaforth Highlanders had a smart brush with the enemy a few days later. The enemy did not make any demonstration. The steamer had just got through the Canal, when, on Saturday, the 19th instant, the British Admiral issued the order temporarily stopping all Canal traffic. The Cathay went through the Canal in company with a North German merchantman, which was escorted by a German gunboat from Port Said to Suez.

QUARANTINE AT ALEXANDRIA.

WE have received the following from the Secretariat:—

Telegram from the British Delegate, Alexandria, dated 31st August, 1882:—"Owing to cases cholera occurring Aden ... from ship Hesperia from Bombay, ... of Health imposes quarantine against Bombay ... people.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	57 25	68 29	65 86	66 24
30 Wednesday	0 30	.....	.....	.....
31 Thursday	.....	0 5	0 4	0 7
Total	57 85	68 33	65 90	66 31
Corresponding date last year	64 10	68 35	61 80	68 3

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 31st August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at Noon. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·735	81·0	WSW	25	0·00
Surat	·789	84·1	W	13	0·00
Bombay	·816	82·3	S	9	0·13
Ratnagiri	·816	81·3	W Moderate	...	1·70
Karwar	·840	74·0	S Light	...	3·74
Mangalore	·923	74·0	SSW	3	0·78
Calicut	·894	76·6	NNW	7	1·11
Cochin	·903	80·0	N	2	1·32
Masulipatam	·789	87·8	SW	5	0·00
Madras	·784	87·8	W	5	0·00
Negapatam	·833	77·9	W	3	0·00

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon reausolitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so,

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

WITNESS—Mr. Wordsworth, B. A., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Question 1.—Please state what opportunities you have had of forming an opinion on the subject of Education in India, and in what Province your experience has been gained?

Answer 1.—I have been a member of the Bombay Education Department for rather more than twenty years. My experience has been gained exclusively in the Bombay Presidency, and that experience does not extend to questions which lie outside the circle of collegiate and academical education. On some of these questions I have of course my own opinions or impressions, but not that kind of knowledge which would justify me in obtruding my opinion on Commission. On these questions therefore I shall say little or nothing. Since 1862 I have held the office of College Principal in Poona or Bombay, and for some years, as a member of the Syndicate, I have had some share in the administration the University. But I have no direct knowledge of the aided Government colleges, and can only therefore speak with hesitation about these. I have carefully read the interesting and able evidence of Mr. Mackichan, and I should like to say that if I appear to controvert rather too openly some of his opinions, it is simply from the feeling that the Commission would like to hear how some of the statements which he puts forward with so much confidence strike one whose experience has been gathered in another field of educational efforts.

Question 2.—What opinion does your experience lead you to hold of the extent and value of Home instruction? How far is a boy educated at Home able to compete on equal terms, and in examinations qualifying for the public service, with boys educated at school?

Answer 2.—There are very few cases of young men in our colleges who have received their education at Home. The class, which could afford to give their sons such an education, is not a numerous one, and is not very strongly represented in Elphinstone College. Such an education may be thoroughly successful when both parents have an adequate appreciation of the value of education, and the paramount importance of habits of steady application. But rich people in this country have, at present, I fear, only an imperfect apprehension of the importance of these objects. It is for this reason that institutions like the Rajkoomar College at Rajkot are so important and valuable.

Question 3.—Do you know of any instances in which Government educational institutions of the higher order have been closed or transferred to the management of local bodies, as contemplated in paragraph 82 of the Despatch of 1854? And what do you regard as the chief reasons why more effect has not been given to that provision?

Answer 3.—The paragraph referred to in the Despatch of 1854 speaks (1) of the time when any "general system of education *entirely provided by the Government* may be discontinued," and (2) when "many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed, or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State." But there are no institutions of higher education in this Presidency which are entirely provided by the Government. The two Colleges with which I am best acquainted possess considerable revenues derived from private munificence, and they owe their handsome and convenient buildings in part at least to the same source. Both of them are, it is true, largely assisted by Government; and it is of course within the competence of Government to withdraw or reduce that assistance if it thinks fit. If this has not been done, I can only conjecture that those who have been responsible for the government of this Presidency have not judged that it would be just or expedient to do so; and with this judgment I am disposed to agree. It is difficult, I think, to argue seriously that the necessities of primary education in the Bombay Presidency are so urgent that they require the sacrifice of the very moderate sum which is now annually devoted to the support of the two Arts Colleges. The people of this country would never, I am sure, be persuaded that that argument was a sincere one. They regard the expenditure on higher education as a convincing proof that the English Government is sincere in its professions that it wishes its Indian subjects to enjoy all the advantages that Englishmen enjoy. Among those advantages are the very general facilities for education which the wise liberality of kings and ecclesiastics and wealthy citizens in former ages provided for the English middle and upper classes, and which all enlightened Governments now provide from the general revenues of a country when endowments are found to be insufficient. The endowments available in this country are at present insufficient for the support of higher education, and if the assistance of Government should be withdrawn, it would be universally interpreted as a breach of faith and described as a great practical wrong. The sacrifices which Hindu parents make for the education of their children are very considerable; any increase in the cost of education at the time when its advantages are beginning to be understood would be felt to be a great hardship.

Question 4.—Do you know of any cases in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, with or without aid, without injury to education or to any interests which it is the duty of Government to protect?

Answer 4.—I have partly anticipated my answer to this question, in what has been said above. Probably if Government aid was withdrawn in its present shape from Elphinstone College, the deficiency would ultimately be made good from private resources. But I am sure that the economical advantages would be outweighed by the mistrust and resentment which such a step would provoke. The sum saved would not furnish any considerable assistance to primary education, and it would be difficult to get people to believe that anxiety for the spread of popular education was the real motive for the change in the policy of Government.

Poona is a city which within the memory of living persons was the capital of a State which held a high position in India. It is not now a wealthy city, but it has a large population and popular leaders of great intelligence and energy. The cost of the Deccan College to the State is about 50,000 rupees—a sum, I suppose, about equal to the salary of a single Member of Council. If any one maintains that this is an extravagant sum to be devoted by the State to providing the opportunities of European education to a poor but intelligent class in a city where the highest offices of Government were once open to members of their caste, I must express my respectful dissent from that opinion. I think that the withdrawal of the grant to Deccan College would be impolitic and unjust, and would provoke legitimate discontent.

Question 5.—In the Province with which you are acquainted, are any gentlemen able and ready to come forward and aid, even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools and colleges upon the grant-in-aid system?

Answer 5.—I think that an appreciation of the value of education is beginning to be widely diffused among all classes in this country, but it would be impolitic on that ground to impose obligations which would be felt as a burden, or to expect an amount of co-operation which is hardly forthcoming in England. The large resources available for secondary education in England have been often miserably misused, and the apathy of those whose interests were so shamefully sacrificed has been at least as remarkable as the abuse. The Universities have also required the stimulus of Government inquiry and rebuke. I do not think that the establishment and control of schools and colleges can properly be left at present to private persons in India. In France or Germany such a proposal would be understood to mean that the Government preferred ignorance to knowledge. The place left vacant by Government would in actual fact be occupied in this country by those powerful religious bodies whose primary objects are rather religious conversion than intellectual improvement,—a result which might at no remote time be attended with political inconvenience and danger.

Question 6.—How far is the whole educational system, as at present administered, one of practical neutrality, *i. e.*, one in which a school or a college has no advantage or disadvantage as regards Government aid and inspection from any religious principles that are taught or not taught in it?

Answer 6.—I conceive that neutrality is maintained, or very nearly maintained in the present dealings of the State with education, so far in short as neutrality is really possible. The schools and colleges supported or assisted by Government are open to persons of all creeds. No one is excluded from them by the fact of his professing any particular religion, and no one, so far as I know, has ever complained that his religious convictions and sensibilities have been wounded or outraged in any Government institution. The existing system is one which unquestionably possesses the confidence of the people.

The Mahomedan body attaches great importance, I believe, to the study of their sacred books, and holds aloof from a system in which the Koran forms ... of school instruction. Accordingly some ... has recently been made in Bombay to ...medan schools in which the Koran is ...ught from which, I suppose, non-Mahomedans are practically excluded. These are the sufficient reasons, I suppose, for this slight deviation from the general principles on which Government acts.

It is, I admit, possible that Educational Officers may sometimes have dealt rather hardly, or spoken harshly, of what the late Mr. Howard once described as "proselytizing schools." But I cannot believe that unfriendly sentiments are now at all common, or that these schools are treated unfairly, for the simple reason that they devote a portion of their day to introducing their pupils to a knowledge of Christian dogma, and the Jewish and Christian scriptures. It is not disputed that Hindu and Parsi boys have no objection to listen to an exposition of the tenets of Christians, and as a few conversions, if any, follow from this method of propagating Christian truth, there seems to be no alarm felt by the parents of the pupils. Whether these schools and colleges suffer any injustice from the mode in which grants-in-aid are made for the secular instruction they impart, is a question on which I do not feel competent to express an opinion. Speaking as Principal of a College which is under the direct control of Government, I would observe that I should wish the aided colleges to be as efficient as possible, and their Professors to be actively associated in University business with the educational servants of Government. The existence of independent colleges, the friendly rivals of the institutions supported by Government, is a valuable element in our educational system.

But I cannot for one moment admit, that neutrality is violated by the mere existence of Government institutions, from which religious teaching is expressly excluded. In a country so divided in religious belief, what other course is possible, unless the State in obedience to the dogmatic sensibilities of the competing sects is to abandon its direct educational activity altogether? Mere statement of this sectarian claim in a country like India, where education is so much needed, must shock every impartial mind. And the matter becomes more serious when it is recollected that that claim is put forward, not as in England, by a portion of the population in behalf of a religion which nearly all Englishmen profess, but by strangers whose primary object is to detach the people of the country from their hereditary faiths. No one disputes that religious instruction may be fitly and profitably introduced into schools and colleges when the population is united in religious belief, and the teachers have a living faith in the doctrines which they are employed to teach. But these conditions, if they exist anywhere, certainly do not exist in India. "I admit," said Sir Robert Peel in 1845 in the debate on the third reading of the Bill for Irish colleges, "that secular instruction is imperfect unless accompanied by religious instruction as its basis, but I have thought (it may be erroneously) that the best way of providing that religious instruction, when there is so much jealousy of interference, is to give every facility, and call on parents interested in the moral culture of their children to provide the means, and to call on the respective Churches to give their aid in providing that education. At any rate, the principle of perfect equality has been preserved, and I must say that it has been preserved for the first time." To this view of religious equality which was accepted by moderate and sensible men of both parties, it seems to me that no exception can be made: it is that principle to which the Government of India is committed, and from which, I hope, it will never recede.

Question 7.—What classes principally avail themselves of Government or Aided schools and colleges for the education of their children? How far is the complaint founded, that the wealthy classes do not pay enough for such education? What is the rate of fees payable for higher education in your Province, and do you consider it adequate?

Answer 7.—Considerable confusion is, I believe, created by a misleading use in this country of the term "upper classes." The upper classes of this country do not exactly correspond with the upper classes of England. The Brahmans are an upper class, so far as they enjoy for special reasons the veneration of the people, and the influence which arises from that veneration. But they have not the influence which springs from wealth. They are generally poor and they undoubtedly possess great intellectual aptitudes. In a country without educational endowments and without any aid extended by Government to higher education they would to a great extent be excluded from the benefits of education, and condemned to ignorance. For many reasons such a result would be disastrous: although there are persons, I am aware, who would contemplate such a result with equanimity or rather with positive pleasure.

The classes which principally avail themselves of Government or Aided schools and colleges for the education of their children are the official, the mercantile and professional classes. There are very few scholars who can be described as the sons of wealthy persons, or whose parents could afford to pay more than they do for the education of their children. I believe that many parents make great sacrifices for the education of their children. The fees paid for attendance on lectures at Elphinstone College amount to Rs. 60 a year. I have a nephew who is a member of the Prussian University of Bonn. He is attending 18 lectures weekly this term and he writes to me that his fees amount to 70 marks for this term, which one may estimate at 35 rupees. Most of the lectures he attends are gratuitous. The fees he is now paying are for lectures in law and Italian literature, which are really extras. I fancy that the son of a small official or merchant in Germany enjoys the advantages of academical education at a much cheaper rate than the Hindu or Parsi in Bombay does, and has also, I must regretfully admit, a much superior article for his money. But it is not considered in Germany an injury to the rest of the community, or a religious injustice, that a superior education should be available at the public cost to the middle classes on whom the stability and improvement of every modern State principally depends. The University of Bonn was established in 1815 in order that the inhabitants of the Rhine Provinces, which, at that time were ceded to Prussia, might enjoy the same advantages which the famous University of Berlin conferred on the older provinces of the Kingdom.

I consider that the rate of fees is quite adequate and that any increase would be felt as a great hardship. The fees in the Missionary colleges are, I understand, slightly lower than those in the Government colleges. The teachers in those institutions are also content with a smaller remuneration. The zealous Jesuit Missionary is content with food and raiment and the occasional luxury of a few cheap cigars. The Missionaries of the Scottish Churches do not, I believe, expect a higher remuneration than they would command as chaplains. They are inspired by the zeal of conversion, and in many cases, I do not doubt, bring to their work acquisitions and talents to which I would not venture to make a much higher remuneration in the open market.

Question 8.—Can you adduce any instance of a proprietary school or college supported entirely by fees?

Answer 8.—I should doubt whether any proprietary school or college in this Presidency was supported entirely by fees. The institutions in Poona, which have been referred to, receive, I suppose, some aid in the shape of subscription or gratuitous assistance in teaching from their well-wishers.

Question 9.—Is it in your opinion possible for a Non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable when in direct competition with similar Government institutions, which claim to rival or perhaps surpass them in efficiency and success. I do not see why this should not sometimes be the case, so long as funds are forthcoming for their support. In France, till the recent changes the colleges supported by Religious Orders were often remarkably successful in public competitive examinations, like those for admittance into the Polytechnic School. Judged by University tests the aided colleges in this city do not appear to hold so high a position as those of Calcutta or Madras. I do not know how far the commencements and former history of these institutions afford an explanation of this difference."

Question 10.—Is the cause of higher education in your Province injured by any unhealthy competition; and if so, what remedy, if any, would you apply?

Answer 10.—I do not think that the cause of higher education is injured by unhealthy competition. I rather wish that there was more competition.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency district season reports for the week ending 30th August:—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 32 cents, Manora 17, Tatta 33, and Jerruck 34. River at Kotri on 28th, 18½ feet against 17 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in six talukas;—one case of small-pox in Sujawal Tapa. Crops damaged by excess of water and also by rates in 3 talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 22, 31 and 33; Sehwan 28, 42 and 48; Ghorabari 18, 44 and 40, and Jati 20, 36 and 44 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 11 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rain in 7 talukas. Floods subsiding. Fever throughout the district; cattle-disease in 1 talukas. Kharif operations over. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 24, 26 and 48, Sukkur 24, 28 and 56, and Larkhana 25, 30 and 58 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—River falling. Small-pox in two talukas. Fever in 5 talukas. Rain in 5 talukas. Average fall 87 cents. Wheat 25, jowari 45, bajri 40, rice red 30 and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops healthy. Prospects good. Weather hot and sultry. Rain in all talukas. Jacobabad 1 inch 10 cents; Thul 75 cents. Fever prevails. Wheat 27, bajri 53, jowari 64 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Total rain 27 inches 81 cents. Young kharif crop good. Transplantation of rice continues. Wheat 29 and bajri 30 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 98 cents, total 43·89. No cattle-disease. Crops good. Wheat 29, bajri 33 and maize 90 pounds.

Kaira.—Slight rain throughout the district; at Kaira 1·66, total 36·37. Crops doing well. Slight cattle-dis

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

A large consignment of superior crockeryware consisting of breakfast sets, tea sets, various pattern of table, dessert, cheese and table plates, water and milk jugs, tea and coffee pots, toilet sets, flower pots, &c.

A case of fancy goods such as albums, scrap books, sets of gold buttons, bill cases, jewel boxes, writing cases, &c.

5 open case pocket watches going 8 days (English made).
5 double " " "
15 pieces various coloured, plain and flowered alpaca.
10 " " pattern trousering cloth.

A case consisting grey, colodred and striped socks and stockings, for gentleman and ladies.

5,000 Mangalore tiles.

A collection of medicines belonging to a medical gentleman going up-country.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Jainarayen Sitaram and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Lilladhur Anundjee.

60 first-class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of very large and choice crotons, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, G. I. P. Railway, Parell.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 5 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Parell, opposite Chamarbag—

A collection of very large and choice crotons in pots, the property of Owen Ward, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready and the plants are on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mrs. Ann Macpherson, comprising teakwood chest-of-drawers, carpoot, iron bedstead, chairs, trunks, portmanteaux, lamps, plated ware, crockery, cutlery, wearing apparels, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. J. Pearse, to sell by public auction, the whole of the furniture, &c., of his refreshment rooms at Rampart-row. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Rohilla,
1 handsome miniature Brougham.
1 do. Victoria.

On THURSDAY next, the 7th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum back road, near the Cowasjee Patell Tank, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware a strong built brougham with a powerful horse, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome pictures, &c., the property of the Rev. Janni Ali.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee Thucker Jairam Luckmidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Lohana Thucker Jadowjee Bhagwanjee, the following valuable jewellery : gold ornaments called chandanhad, vara, sackia, patli, neckchain, bracelets, doro, bedhari, rings, hoopings, and rose rings set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, diamond earring, packets of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearl necklaces, kalin, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containTOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., ected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees ..., will be received by the President, Muni... Multan, up to the 31st December next.
...pees one thousand two hundred and ... the selected design, including ... working drawings, ... the property of the Mu...
...reat or motto to ... further forward... or motto ... written

...TEFUL—COMFORTING.
...COCOA.
...FAST.
...of the natural laws which ...estion and nutrition, and by a ...ne properties of well-selected ...ed our breakfast tables with a ...cago which may save us many ...s by the judicious use of such ...stitution may be gradually built ...o resist every tendency to disease. ...ladies are floating around us ready ...ere is a weak point. We may escape ...keeping ourselves well fortified with ...perly nourished frame."—See article *Gazette*.
...with boiling water or milk.
...packets, labelled :—
...ES EPPS & Co.,
...OMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.
...EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

OUT OFFICES—
4 Cook houses .....
2 Stables .....

As regards the Clock Tower the following are to be complied with, viz:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial.....	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell.....	20'
III	Clear fall for weights.....	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than.....	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial.....	3'6"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.

Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

...PHOLINE LOTION.—An External ... of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is ... eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a ...commence to fade away even if it seems past ... pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, rough... by magic; whilst old, enduring skin dis... plagued the sufferers for years, however ...ay be, "Sulpholine" will successfully ... the animalcules which cause ...le, painful affections, and always ...y, natural condition of the skin. ...d by most Chemists, bottles, ...R and Co., London. Sold by

...nd IRON TONIC
... muscular system, in... recruits the health, ... of hot climates this

...ON TONIC
...cies, enriches ... and depres... remedy for ...nd, chest ...dencies, ...hopper's ...ution ...alth ...old ...ord

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
CELEBRATED MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected.....	White.....	Rs. 22 per Doz.
Old Particular.....	Green..... "	25 "
Choice Reserve.....	Black..... "	28 "

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English ... and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
...EAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
... THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY ...EDICINE IN THE WORLD.
... and clearing the blood from all impurities ...ghly recommended.
...ecurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all ...failing and permanent cure.
...l Sores
...erated Sores on the Neck
...erated Sore Legs
...heads or Pimples on the Face
...Sores
...e Ulcers
...kin Diseases
...swellings
...om all impure matter
...cause arising.
...sant to the taste, and warranted ..., injurious to the most delicate constitu... the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give ...ost its value.
...SANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
...ims, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
...had been suffering from rheumatism for several ...her with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a ...about the size of the palm of the hand, and ...ry your Blood Mixture in consequence of ...n my neighbourhood having been cured ...n the body. After taking two bottles I ..., and continued it up to the tenth bot... rheumatism had left me, and my arm ...er it a most valuable medicine.
...use this letter in any way you ...efit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."
...and in Cases containing six ...ufficient to effect a perma... long standing cases, by
...MEDICINE VENDORS
...D COUNTIES
...URE."

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for

INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... " 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that, having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .....Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .....Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c....Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation ..... " 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling .....Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.....Rs. 160

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORM.
THE NEW SWORD BELT AS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
SIR SAM BROWNE BELTS,
CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND BAGS,
DOE GLOVES,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSES HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER MADE FOR DO.
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,
REGULATION KHAKEE CAPS.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure :—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS I N INDIA

SPECIALITIES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1870.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloid s possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Activ e Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems,

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making existence actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
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AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

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The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz :—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policyholders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government, and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assured upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

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The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P., Sunwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., M.R.C.S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

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The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

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Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ :

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint l

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH AUGUST

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Commander W. M. Robbie, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the European mails of the 11th August and the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. W. B. Mullock.
Mr. H. F. Donaldson.
Mr. H. W. Drew.
Mr. A. Kayser.
Major F. W. Chatterton.
Major Genl. F. G. Kempster
Col. B. Hughes Williams.
Capt. & Mrs. Macpherson.
Mr. Carivols.
Mr. A. Sullivan.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. H. Roberts.

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Nicholetts.
Mr. Man.
Mr. Whiting.
Major and Mrs. Tilling and two infants.
Captain Langtry.

FROM ADEN.

Sergeant and Mrs. Harrison and three children.
Captain Guiness.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.

THE Queen on Friday last visited the Catalonia steamer with the West Kent Regiment on board for Egypt. On Wednesday Her Majesty proceeded in her yacht to Southampton Water, and witnessed the departure of five transports with the 4th Royal Dragoon Guards, Artillery, and Engineers for Egypt.

The Bacchante corvette, with the two sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived off Cowes on Saturday afternoon.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were confirmed on Tuesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Whippingham Church. The Queen and many members of the Royal family were present.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Kimberley gave some explanations respecting Cetywayo's visit to England. On Monday the business was not important, and the sitting was of brief duration. On Tuesday the Electric Lighting Bill passed through Committee and the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. Last night Lord Salisbury intimated that as a majority of the Conservative Peers were unwilling to resist further the propositions of the Government, he would not oppose the Arrears Bill as returned from the Commons. The Commons' amendments were then agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. A. Moore called attention to the improper treatment of emigrants on board ship, and Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the Passenger Acts required amendment. Mr. Macfarlane called attention to the condition of the crofters in the Scottish Islands. The House went into Committee of Supply and sat until after 2 a. m. The House met on Saturday. The second reading of the Bill for suspending elections for certain boroughs which had been reported to be tainted with corrupt practices met with some opposition, but was eventually agreed to. The second reading of a Bill to improve the position of officers in the Irish Constabulary met with opposition from the Home Rule members, but the motion was eventually agreed to. On Monday Colonel Alexander made some remarks on the selection of officers for the Egyptian expedition, which led to a rather warm discussion, after which the House went into Committee of Supply. The Irish Constabulary Bill passed through Committee. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone intimated the concessions he was disposed to recommend on the Lords' Amendments to the Arrears Bill, and the course proposed by him was supported by large majorities. The House went into Committee of Supply and sat until nearly 4 a. m. On Wednesday Mr. Cowen moved to expunge the record of the suspension on July 1 of Mr. Dillon and three other members, but the Government opposed, and the debate was not finished when the hour of adjournment arrived. Last night, in reply to a motion of John Bright, Mr. Gladstone stated that there was no intention of interfering with the rights of the Egyptians proper, and that when order was restored in that country all dread of interference would cease.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion-house on Wednesday in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Childers, Lord Northbrook, and Mr. Gladstone made speeches on the occasion.

Several Conservative gatherings were held on Monday. At Hatfield, Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., addressed the members of the Westminster Working Men's Conservative Association. Mr. Gibson, M.P., addressed a meeting at Hereford; Lord Sanden, M.P., spoke at Ormskirk, near Liverpool; the Duke of Beaufort and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., at Malmesbury; and Mr. Raikes, M.P., at Billing, Northamptonshire.

Cetywayo had an interview on Monday with Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards visited the Houses of Parliament during the debate. He had an interview with Mr. Gladstone at Downing-street on Wednesday.

The Australian cricketers on Saturday won their match against Gloucestershire by an innings and 130 runs. The same team on Wednesday defeated Kent by seven wickets. Notts beat Surrey by an innings and 189 runs. Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by seven wickets.

Two steamers, the Reginald and the Silkstone, were in collision on Tuesday in Waterford Harbour. The Silkstone sank immediately, and two boys who were below were drowned.

The Rev. M. A. Pope, of Manchester New College, has had the skull-bone laid bare by falling from a rock, near Scawfell, in the Lake district.

Mr. W. Penhall and a guide named Maurer lost their lives, on Thursday last, while ascending the Westerhorn from Grindelwald.

Mr. F. J. Cant, a solicitor at Penrith, was drowned on Monday while bathing in the river Lowther.

A heavily-laden tram-car, drawn by a steam-engine, was overturned near Blackburn on Monday evening. Nearly 30 persons were injured, one man dying shortly after removal to a hospital.

A drunken workman, forcing his way through the window of a house in Lancaster on Sunday evening, shot dead by a man who was alone in the house.

The trial of Thomas Walsh for treason-felony was concluded on Wednesday at the Central Criminal Court. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Stephen pronounced a sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

The agitation of the Irish constabulary at Limerick for an increase of pay and pension has been concurred in by the members of the force in many other districts. The police have put forth a strong denial of the imputation of disloyalty, but assert their determination to insist on a remedy for their grievances.

Money has hardened a little in value, discount rates for three months' bills being now almost 2½ per cent. Consols closed at 99⅞ sellers for money. Home Railway stocks and Foreign bonds are all higher on the week, and in some cases there has been a considerable advance.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mercer, Mad. Ret; Sir R. W. C. Brownrigg, Bart.; Sir T. W. White, Bart.; Lady Channell; Professor Leith Adams, M. A., of Cork; Mr. R. M. Carter, late M. P. for Leeds; Com. C. White, R. N.; the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M. L. C., Sydney; Major A. A. G. Dashwood, Mad. N. I.; C. Pechell, late magistrate at Hyderabad; Dep. Surg.-Gen. C. W. Poulton.

A RECONNAISSANCE in force was made on Friday by Sir A. Alison from Ramleh towards the Egyptian position beyond Millaha Junction. Some sharp fighting ensued, in which Lieutenant Howard Vyse and three men were killed and about 20 wounded on the British side. The enemy's loss was much greater. There has since been nothing beyond mere skirmishing. The Khedive has issued another proclamation to the Egyptians, recounting Arabi's rebellious acts, and declaring culpable all those who shall obey his orders. The town of Suez is now held by British sailors and marines. M. de Lesseps has protested to the French Government against the action of the British Admiral.

At a meeting of the Conference held on Sunday the Turkish delegates made a formal declaration accepting the conditions of the Identic Note, and added that a proclamation to the Egyptian people had been prepared, which would be forwarded to the Ambassadors. The Italian Ambassador brought forward his proposition for a collective protection of the Suez Canal, but at the request of Lord Dufferin the subject was deferred.

A new French Ministry was formed on Monday under M. Duclerc, and a declaration of policy was read on the following day to both Houses. The new Cabinet undertakes to carry out the desires of the Chambers to maintain peace, to abstain from intervention unless national interests are threatened, and to give their best consideration to internal reforms.

The United States Congress closed its Sessions on Tuesday.

It is reported from Cape Town that the Zulu chief Montsioa has defeated a Boer force, with loss.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Col. C.W.R. Chester, B.S.C.
Major G.S. Skinner, B.S.C.
Major T. Dawes, B.S.C.
Capt. C.T. Bingham, B.S.C.
Surgeon-J. Duke, B. Marine.
Mr. T.G.R. Finny, B. Marine.
Lieut. E. M. Lawford, M.S.C.
Surgeon-Major W. P. Kelly, M.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. T.R. Wyer, B.C.S., 20 days.
Mr. G. W. Scaly, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Major-Gen. Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.S.C., 123 days.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Little, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Major A.B. Douglas, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Major E.S. Neave, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Capt. G. Gaisford, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Capt. R. H. Forrest, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Lieut F. G. L. Mainwaring, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Col. J.C. Berkely, M. Inf., 35 days.
Mr. A. H. Spry, B.C.S., 2 mo. 25 days.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, B.S.C., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. R. S. Aikman, B.C.S.
Mr. W.P. Thomas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C.A.S. Bedford, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. Drakeford, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Lambert, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. J. Chichester, B.U.C.S.
Mr. M.C. Mackinnon, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. G. Teale, B.U.C.S.
Major L. F. Boileau, R. B Eng.
Lieut.-Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.
Brig.-Surg. J.H. Loch, M.D., B.
Mr. W. Morgan, M.U.C.S.
Major E. H. Eyre, M.S.C.
Major G. Randell, M.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Reynolds, Bo. S.C.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

THE first serious engagement of the British land force with the enemy occurred on Saturday afternoon, August 5. The following account includes the chief points from the letters of the various special correspondents describing the action:—

The engagement took place at a clump of trees about two-and-a-half miles this side of King Osman. The reconnaissance was determined upon by General Alison for several reasons. The enemy were growing increasingly bold, and it was necessary to give them a check; but beyond this there was need of ascertaining whether the persistent native reports that Arabi was retiring were true, or whether the enemy were still in force before us, and meant fighting. At two o'clock in the afternoon six companied of the 60th Rifles, four companies of the 38th, and four of the 46th were warned for immediate service. Seven companies of Marines, under Colonel Tewson, were ordered to accompany the ironclad train, under Captain Fisher. The 38th and 46th moved forward with one gun to the left bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The, 60th, also accompanied by a gun, passing over Ramleh heights, crossed the canal at their foot by a wooden bridge, which had been quietly thrown across it by the Engineers a short time previously. Both parties prepared to advance, one on either bank of the canal, up the isthmus leading to the enemy's position. Together they formed the left attack. The Marines were to advance along the railway embankment of the Alexandria line, joining the Rifles at the point where the canal and railway approach nearest to each other at the enemy's end of the isthmus. The right and left attack thus advanced by two gradually converging lines, the ground between consisting of fields and marshy swamp.

ATTACK BY THE 60TH RIFLES.

Soon after the 60th Rifles crossed the canal the enemy were observed rapidly extending in skirmishing order, about a thousand yards ahead, with the evident intention of contesting our advance. The Rifles likewise extended, with their left flang resting on the embankment of the canal. The enemy suddenly halted, and fired a ditch which ran across our front, with a dense jungle in its rear. They at once opened fire. The Rifles advanced by rushes of sections of companies, the naval gun moving parallel with them on the top of the canal embankment. The Egyptian bullets swet across the intervening ground, but were aimed far to high, and whizzed harmlessly overhead. Our Rifles replied with a slow and steady fire. On arriving within 200 yards of the enemy's position Colonel Ashburnham reinforced the front or fighting line. He had new two companies in line, two extended in support, and two held in reserve. A hot fire was kept up on both sides, the Rifles gradually making their way forward. They worked beautifully, and batches of half-a-dozen at a time would leap to their feet, rush forward, and lie down and fire. Of the enemy nothing was visible save the long line of smoke from the ground in front of the jungle.

The Mounted Infantry, who were a little in advance of the extreme left of the column, were ordered to move round the flank of the 38th and 46th, and be deployed into open order, and in two short runs obtained the cover of a mound which runs at right angles to the canal bank. Here they remained for some time until they could advance again across a small house a little farther on, which enabled them to pour a flank fire into the clump on the other side of the canal. The remainder of the 38th and 46th were kept under cover of the canal bank, but they received and had kept up a heavy fire. Meantime, the Rifles were also actively employed on their side replying to the heavy fire coming out of the clump.

THE IRONCLAD TRAIN.

Captain Fisher's ironclad train was made up, as on previous occasions, with the 40-pounder in front, followed by a truck with its ammunition, and next the Nordenfeldt, Gatlings, and two 9-pounders in other waggons. The Union Jack flew in the front of the train, a pennant over the middle, and the white ensign in the rear, so the tars went into action with their colours all displayed. In a truck behind us were 800 Marines. As the train approached the Mahalla junction the Marines could see the 60th advancing in skirmishing order along the embankment of the canal on our left, and a few yards of the 38th or 46th beyond them. The enemy were visible in front, occupying a long ridge on the other side of the canal towards the village Kamshid Pasha, on the left of which were some mounds on an earthwork, while on the right large massess could be seen moving among clumps of trees. Three hundred yards this side of the junction the rails repaired last week had again been pulled up, so the train was obliged to come to a standstill. No time was lost in landing the Marines, who advanced under shelter of the railway embankment. The nine-pounders were taken out of the train in readiness for action, and instantly the Marines were saluted by two shells, one of which fell close to the line of rails, while the other plunged into a pile of arms of the working party relaying the rails. Scarcely a moment later an answering shot from the 40-pounder, the two nine-pounders, run by the blue-jackets into the line ahead of the train, joining in but a few seconds later. The effect was very speedily manifest, for after firing a dozen rounds the Egyptians withdrew their guns from the unequal contest.

At half-past five in the afternoon the action was general, a smart fusilade being exchanged along the whole position, on both lines. By six o'clock the 60th and 38th were seen meeting on the embankment to the left, driving the enemy back on the centre, where, from high mounds of earth and from a square stone building they kept up a heavy raging fire upon the Marines, who, however, pushed on steadily across the open without any severe check, keeping up a steady and deliberate fire at the Egyptians as they raised themselves above shelter to fire. The enemy left their front steadily, though not until they had their best to aid the Marines. Their officers were conspicuous riding about among the men. An officer was seen to fall back on his horse as he was waving his sword, which fell with his arm downwards, and ordering his men to aim lower. It was fortunate, indeed, that the Egyptians' fire was so wild, for had it been even moderately accurate the Marines must have been decimated. The enemy on their side seemed to have behaved with great bravery. In some cases men were seen moving about in exposed positions with the greatest coolness. One of them, with the idea of obtaining a more commanding position, climbed into a tree with his rifle, but he did not long remain to benefit by it, for, being observed by some of the 46th, he was shot dead.

Notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers and position, our force, supported by that of the 40-pounder, began to tell upon them, for by this time the blue-jackets had repaired the breach in the line, and the train had moved forward to a point from which the guns were able to make excellent practice. One shell took off the corner wall of the square building whence the enemy had kept up a heavy, galling fire.

FLIGHT OF EGYPTIANS.

On the left attack, the distance between the two lines of smoke separating the 60th from the Egyptian lining the ditch gradually decreased. Before the 60th arrived within a hundred yards the Egyptians began to steal away one by one through the jungle behind the ditch, the gradual nature of the movement allowing that the retreat was due to their own fear, and not from any order on the part of their officers. When within a hundred yards the captain of the leading company of the Rifles gave the command to advance, and the latter at once rushed forward, some fixing bayonets, others firing, but all cheering loudly. This was altogether too much for the Egyptians; they fired a futile volley, and then, leaping to their feet, ran helter-skelter through the jungle, throwing away arms and accoutrements. Some took refuge in a small storehouse in the centre of the jungle, but a well-directed shell from Captain Morrison's naval gun soon made them glad to evacuate, and they ran out of them. The Rifles were preparing to follow up the retreating enemy when greatly to their disappointment, they received orders to halt from General Graham, commanding the 38th on the other side of the canal, and senior officer in this part of the field.

BAYONET CHARGE BY THE MARINES.

When the Rifles had halted, the Marines crossed over from the railway to the embankment of the canal, at a point some 600 yards short of the place at which the two embankments come together. The embankment was lined by the enemy, but the Marines fixed bayonets and went straight for them. The enemy did not stop to receive them, but at their rapid advance fled in all directions. Many were shot down, numbers threw themselves into the canal, and were drowned or shot as they swam across. Nothing could be finer than the charge of the Marines, and no natives could stand a determined attack of that kind. Five men, including one officer, were taken prisoners. These were men who were fugitives from the position carried by the Rifles. In this part of the ground the rout of the enemy was complete, but on the other bank of the canal there were large numbers of Egyptians, who, having the water between them and the Marines, opened a hot fire. It was now apparent that the order to the left attack, under Colonel Thackwell, had been misunderstood, as they should have advanced and joined hands with the Marines, in which case large numbers would have been captured, as these men firing at the Marines could be taken in flank by the 38th and 46th on the same side of the canal. Colonel Thackwell's error was one of a kind which will frequently occur in war. His order was to advance to the white house on the canal. There were two white houses, and he unfortunately stopped at the first, instead of keeping on to the one at the junction of the embankments, as intended. At this point the enemy were making a vigorous stand. They had been strongly reinforced, and, notwithstanding the shells of Fisher's 40-pounder, they kept up a heavy fire upon the Marines. At half-past six a train was observed coming up to the rear of the enemy's position with large reinforcements. Immediately they had alighted the train started off again as if to bring up more.

RETIREMENT OF THE BRITISH.

At ten minutes to seven orders were given for the British troops to fall back slowly, as the object of the reconnaissance had been attained. Although the enemy attempted to follow our movement, the effect of the reinforcement was soon visible in the increased briskness of the rifle fire. Rockets and Shrapnel shell were now brought to play upon the Arabs, who fell back steadily and in order. Major Donald with 50 Marines advanced boldly close up to the enemy's position, and held them in check while the main body retired across the fields to the railway embankment. This they did by alternate companies, one line facing the enemy while the other retired; this in turn halted and the other passed through. The movement was most steadily carried out, without hurry or confusion, after the good old fashion of the British soldier. When a man fell his next file would cry "stretcher," and stand by with his rifle at the ready until the wounded man was carried away. It was quite dark by the time the train was reached. The enemy declined to follow, but his fire was maintained long into the darkness and was visible when our men were 1,500 yards away. With the greatest promptitude the nine-pounders were again hoisted into the truck, and the train filled the 40-pounder keeping up its fire from the stern truck until the engine had steamed across the sands between Lake Mareotis and the railway.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT VYSE.

From a hasty inspection of the trenches in the clump, just before our men retired, there were counted about 20 of the enemy killed, but their loss within the clump must have been very great. About six wounded were brought away and placed in hospital; but many others who were only slightly wounded, escaped. The casualties on our side were four killed and 24 wounded. A sad occurrence took place at the commencement of the fight. The mounted infantry, under Captain Parr and Lieutenants Piggot and Vyse, were in advance of Colonel Thackwell's command. The officers, with six men, went forward to reconnoitre, and suddenly found themselves in front of a large body of the enemy. The infantry dismounted and returned the fire opened upon them; but presently orders came for them to retire. In the meantime two of the little band were struck dead and two wounded. Poor Vyse, a favourite with every one, was struck high in the leg, and the femoral artery being severed he bled to death in ten minutes. Lieutenant Vyse had seized a rifle from his servant and was standing up taking aim at the enemy when he received the fatal wound. His comrades would not desert his body; but carried it back under a tremendous fire the two wounded men who were still able to use their rifles, covering their retreat with their fire. Fortunately, owing to the bad shooting of the enemy no more of this little band were hit. One of the 38th men shot through the cheek, went on fighting as though nothing had happened to him. In the small house in the wood in which the shell burst there were counted seven dead. Altogether in the immediate front of the Rifles and 38th who fired across the canal, were about 50 dead, while many men must have fallen beyond and large numbers must have fallen in front of the Marines.

Altogether we had 1,400 men engaged in the reconnaissance, besides some reserves brought up towards the end.

Although the engagement has proved most satisfactory in its results, yet, in the opinion of many military men, a reconnaissance in force is generally to be deprecated; this particular one because, after a sharp engagement, we obtained what was wanted in taking the enemy's advanced position, but we were not prepared to hold it. This alone, though having a good moral effect on our soldiers, is not likely to have a very depressing effect on the enemy, who found themselves, after we retired, at liberty to reoccupy their position.

REPORT OF SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir A. Alison, dated Alexandria, Aug. 6, 11-35 a. m.:—

Persistent native reports existing for the last two days that Arabi was retiring from Kafr-ed-Dowar upon Damanhar, I determined to make a reconnaissance which would approach the enemy's camp if Arabi still held his original position strongly. For this purpose I directed a half battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and a half battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, with one 9-pounder gun, and the whole of the Mounted Infantry, to advance along the east bank of the Mahmoudyeh Canal. The 60th Rifles, with one 9-pounder gun, were to advance along the Mahalla road. This was to be a flank attack. They were to follow the line of the canal till they reached a house in a grove of tree towards the point where the railway coming from Cairo approaches nearest to the canal. Along this line of rail a strong halting place was to be formed, and then in a train to the Mahalla junction, preceded by the naval armoured train carrying one 40-pounder gun and two 9-pounder guns, a Nordenfeldt, and two Gatlings. The Marines were to detrain there, and advance by the railway line, accompanied by the two 9-pounder guns, and covered by the fire of the 40-pounder from the train. The attack commenced in accordance at a quarter to five in the afternoon from the out picket station of the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the canal. It soon came into action with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the canal bank, and a strong defensible house and gardens upon the other. These positions were carried. At this time Lieut. Howard Vyse, of the Rifles, attached to the Mounted Infantry, and a soldier of the Khedive's cavalry were mortally hit. I then took up a second position half a mile in rear of the first, upon the east bank of the canal, among high crops and houses, and behind the irregular banks of the canal. This position also the enemy was driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself, which followed what was somewhat the chord of the arc upon which the left column was moving. I placed the Marines and 9-pounder guns dragged by blue-jackets on the west of and under cover of the railway embankment, and moved them forward as rapidly as possible, and quite out of sight of the enemy engaged with Col. Thackwell, with a view of enveloping the enemy. After a time our movement was perceived; the enemy opened upon us with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I came to the point where the railway approaches nearest the canal, and there I found a strong force lined by us at its mouth are incorrect. The dam is 40 ft. thick and perfectly water tight. Mr. Cornish, the director of the waterworks, stopped the supply to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's flank and rear. The railway line was held daily. He hopes that by thus contracting the supply the water in the canal will last for another ten days. By that time the cisterns, which contain 18,000 tons of water, will be well filled, and with these, the wells and the Ismailia canal, he will be able to supply over and above the wants of the troops, he hopes that there will be sufficient water to supply the inhabitants with enough for their absolute necessities for another month or six weeks. As the troops will be supplied from the condensers, no anxiety need be felt as to their welfare.

A SUSPECTED SPY CAPTURED.

An Egyptian cavalry soldier, belonging to the Khedive's Palace Guard, the *Time* Correspondent telegraphed, was on Wednesday afternoon taken in attempting to cross the canal at Kassassin Hill. He was mounted, and thought to elude observation by following a carriage containing some naval officers who had driven out from Alexandria to visit the lines. On being arrested and examined he was found to possess a paper written in Arabic. The account he gave of himself was that he had been sent from the Palace with a letter for the Chief of Police in Ramleh. As, however, the route he was taking did not agree with his statement the probability is that he was trying to make his way to the enemy's lines. He was taken into Alexandria on Thursday morning to be examined, and if the paper found on him was meant to be conveyed to Arabi's camp, it may disclose some traitorous correspondence between some of the Palace officials and Arabi.

THE SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION OF ARABI.

The Sultan's proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel has, Sir Charles Dilke announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 7, been submitted to the Powers. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

It is purport is that the sole legitimate authority representing the supreme rule in Egypt is the Khedive, and that all who had not submitted to him already acted illegally in braving that authority, for which offence he had demanded and obtained forgiveness; and his Sovereign had graciously shown him the way to repentance, with a view to give courage his return to a proper sense of duty. But Arabi had so far again forgotten his duty to the chief of the State, that he had again presumed to issue orders and assume an attitude contrary to legality, and beyond his place and station, daring even to use menace and show signs of hostility by resistance against the war vessels of the British Government, the friend and ally of the Sultan. Therefore Arabi was declared a rebel, and all who supported, abetted, and obeyed him were proclaimed rebels with him against the Sovereign Power, and would be dealt with as such. This proclamation was made to all persons in Egypt, and stated, as the will of the Soverign that obedience and allegiance were only due to the Khedive as the representative of the Sultan and Caliph.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT ON THE FORTS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* states that a council, composed of the Admiral and leading military authorities, is at present sitting on board the Helicon to investigate the subject of the effect of the bombardment upon the forts:—

The ruined forts have been visited by officers of the marine artillery, of the navy and army, and their evidence is to the effect that masonry as opposed to modern guns is useless, as it crumbles to fragments under the impact of heavy missiles. Upon the other hand, the earthworks constructed of sand of the proper thickness, turned every shot, the projectile simply ploughing a deep trench and then turning upwards into the air.

At Ras-el-Tin the guns were individually damaged, but at Forts Ada and Pharos the gunners deserted the guns, and the latter were not silenced by our fire. The investigation proved that our fuses were extremely bad, unexploded shells lying about everywhere. The direction of our fire was very good, but the elevation was by no means accurate.

Of the tremendous rain of Gatling and Nordenfeldt bullets poured in there are but few traces visible, only two of the guns bearing marks of their fire. Many of the enemy's guns were put out of action by the effects of their own recoil.

After a careful examination of the effects of our fire the artillerymen are of opinion that properly constructed forts ought to be able to resist the fire of ships, and that the only chance of the latter is to aim at the embrasures and endeavour to dismount the guns.

If Fort Tewfik, at Aboukir, is attacked by our ships the result will be exceedingly interesting in a technical point of view, as this fort is constructed on the best modern principles.

THE GUARDS' UNIFORM IN EGYPT.

It is a practical commentary upon the thorough uselessness of the present uniform of the household cavalry, that the squadrons proceeding to Egypt have been almost entirely reclothed. The showy accoutrements and trappings which have so long delighted our eyes have disappeared. The brass helmet, with its nodding plumes, has been replaced by one of drab felt, encompassed by an unprosaic "puggaree" of white linen. The clattering cuirass is also gone, its place being filled by a useless but handsome tunic, with large skirts and long, shiny jack-boots. The dress adopted is less ornamental, although far more serviceable. The red tunic has been retained until it can be thrown aside for a red flannel patrol jacket. Black overalls or trousers have been converted into pantaloons, and below the knee a broad strip of webbing is wound round the leg to the junction with the tops of a stout pair of "highlows" or Blucher boots of untanned leather. The horse equipment comprises a hay net, nosebag, headstall; and a certain percentage of men in each troop carry rope harness, so that the horses may be readily employed in draught either with guns or commissariat cart. The squadron thus strangely but usefully equipped paraded last week in Hyde Park for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief; and as they passed through the streets were a source of much curiosity and some amusement to Londoners, who scarcely recognised their familiar friends and protectors.

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A *London Gazette* of Aug. 7, contains the following Admiralty order:—

The following special promotions have been made in Her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered at the attack on the forts at Alexandria on July 11, 1882, and will take effect from that date, except where otherwise provided, viz.:—

Commanders.—George Weightman Hand, Charles John Balfour, the Right Honourable Lord Charles William Delapoer Beresford, Albert Baldin Jenkins, Alan Brodrick Thomas, to be Captains.

Commander Thomas Seymour Brand to be Captain, on completing the necessary sea time to qualify him for that rank.

Lieuts.—Hugh Cuthbert Dudley Ryder, Edward Payne, Arthur Herbert Boldero, Duke Arthur Crofton, William Codrington Carnegie Forsyth, William Llewellyn Morrison, William Harvey Pigott, Henry John Alay, Barton Rose Bradford, to be Commanders.

Sub.-Lieuts.—Charles Eustace Anson, Herbert Willoughby Meredith, George Frederick Godfrey Purvis, George Sarsfield Walsh, William Henry du Caurroy Chads, Robert Burlton Abdy, Reginald Ambrose Cave-Brown-Cave, Norman Burgoyne Youel, Norman Godfrey Macalister to be Lieutenants.

Staff-Commanders.—Adolphus de Grouchey Sutton, Henry Hosken, to be Staff Captains.

Chief Engineer John Harold Heffernan to be Inspector of Machinery Afloat.

Engineers.—Felix Foreman, William Nicklin, William Mark Feak, George Thomas Craddock, to be Chief Engineers.

Staff Surgeon Edward Meade, to be Fleet Surgeon.

Surgeons.—William Brown, John Cassils Birkmyre Maclean, M.A., M.B., to be Staff Surgeons.

Assistant Paymasters.—Henry William Paul, Charles George Johnson, to be Paymasters.

Sub.-Lieut.—Walter Clifton Slater has been noted for promotion in six months' time.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND M. DE LESSEPS.

A SUEZ telegram in the *Standard*, dated last Sunday, says:—The garrison of Ismailia took refuge upon the Orion on Friday. On the same afternoon four trains full of Egyptian troops arrived at a station four miles away. Here the train stopped and the troops debarked and encamped. Their object is either to occupy Ismailia, to cut the fresh water canal, or to operate against the main canal or against Suez itself. It they make any attempt to carry out the latter designs the Admiral will at once take action; but he interprets his instructions as forbidding him to detail troops for other purposes at present.

The *Standard*'s correspondent, in order to test the truth of the rumours current at Port Said, that Arabi was sending an expedition against the Canal, has passed through it in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus. He says:—

"We reached Ismailia without hearing anything of the rebel troops, but on entering the lake an officer of the Carisfort boarded us, and informed us that three crowded trains had been seen to arrive at a station three miles from Ismailia, each train steamed into the harbour of Ismailia, consisting of had fled, and had taken refuge on board H.M.S. Orion; a complete panic reigned in the town, and the inhabitants were leaving in boats.

"I was ordered to command the pilot to steer the ships, and appeared to be regulars under the command of mounted officers, who were riding about superintending the pitching of the tents at the point where they had left the train. The lieutenant went back to the Orion, and presently returned with the news that a fourth train had arrived.

"The naval officer in command advised our captain to push on through the darkness; but as we should certainly have run aground we complied with his wish, and should then have been at the mercy of the enemy, the captain would not undertake the risk. He requested that as the Indus had a large quantity of specie on board, and no escort, we should be given to us next day. The lieutenant went away with the request, but returned with the news that no escort could be granted. He again went back to the officer in command, but there was no issue from the deadlock.

"German vessels passing through the Canal are escorted by German gunboats, although Germany is taking no part in the struggle against Arabi, while the Italian gunboat Vasp has been ordered to leave with him, so hampers her naval commanders with instructions that English ships with their valuable cargoes are at the mercy of the Arabs did they choose to attack them.

"At daybreak the Indus proceeded upon its way down the Canal, expecting an attack every instant, against which it had no means of defence whatever if made by any considerable number of the enemy. We hoped, however, that the enemy would not meet with some gunboats, despatched by Admiral Hewitt for the protection of ships in the Canal.

"However, we reached the Suez without seeing either enemy or gunboats, and arrived at Port Said (6-39 p. m.) found the Admiral wholly ignorant that upon the previous afternoon the enemy had advanced and encamped within two miles of a telegraph station. M. de Lesseps was upon the spot; but the general opinion of the Europeans and all the native population upon the Canal murdered than send news which might jeopardize what he calls the inviolability of the Canal."

M. de Lesseps sent two messages from Ismailia to Paris. The first was as follows:—

"I leave for Suez and am sending the following telegram to the British Admiral:—'I learn that the third transport for landing the English at Suez has passed by the channel of the Maritime Canal. That is an act of war, constituting a flagrant violation of the neutrality of the Canal, and against which I formally protest. The operation of landing can be carried out by the gulf, as was the case with the two first convoys; but all warlike action in the zone of the Maritime Canal may have most serious consequences for the general navigation of the Canal, for which I hold the English Government responsible.'"

The second message was in the following terms:—

"The English are at war with Egypt, and are circulating a report that France has abandoned the protection of the Canal, over which the English exercise police supervision by authorization of the Khedive, their prisoner. It is urgent that this report should be contradicted. We are determined to resist."

M. de Lesseps (a telegram from Port Said states) peremptorily refuses to allow the Suez telegraph to be used for conveying information as to details of ships arriving and entering or leaving the Canal. He, however, keeps the French authorities informed of events passing at Suez, and our Admiral is dependent upon them for information.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company held a special meeting in Paris on Aug. 5, at the instance of M. de Lesseps, and adopted the following protest:—"The Khedive, whose authority was not denied sufficient when the Sultan's permission to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, cannot possess a wider authority in arranging the express stipulations of the concession. The sanction given by the authors of the concession could not alter the solemn engagement contracted by them with the whole world in declaring the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The maintenance of that neutrality, hitherto respected and precluding any act of war in the Canal, forms an obligation for the company which is the basis of its concession. Our Egyptian company cannot be a party to a violation of a neutrality which is the guarantee of the commerce of all nations. No Government can influence the board of directors to accept the responsibility of acts prejudicial to all the nationalities interested in the permanent freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal. Our company, being composed of one hundred and one members, of which these principles in opposition to unjustifiable political pretensions. The board, therefore, emphatically shares, on behalf of jeopardised equity, in the protests of its president. It expresses its gratitude to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and to the company's whole staff."

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—In his letter to the *Daily News* of Thursday, Mr. Charles Royle makes out a good case against M. de Lesseps and his protests against the "violation of the neutrality of the Canal" by England. As Mr. Royle points out, there is, as things at present stand, no neutrality to violate. The Canal is simply a piece of Egyptian territory. It has never been neutralized by international agreement, and the original concession to the company, which declared that it should be a neutral channel, can no more make it so, as against foreign Powers, than a declaration of England that Gibraltar was a neutral could exempt that place from hostile operations in the case of England's subsequently going to war.

There is, however, something to be said for M. de Lesseps. The neutrality for which he contends, and which simply means this, that the Canal and its ports are not to be liable to become the scene of any warlike operations, has hitherto existed as a matter of fact, though it has had no international agreement to rest upon. More than that, England did in 1877 of her own authority guarantee the preservation of such neutrality during the war between Russia and Turkey. That action of England in face of a temporary emergency cannot indeed be construed into a permanent engagement on her part, but it does indicate the direction in which a solution of the Suez Canal question must ultimately be sought. It is, in the long run, as much England's interest as it is anybody's to defend the Suez Canal by international agreement from becoming the scene of warlike operations of any kind. Such an arrangement might prevent our having to land troops, as we are now doing, at Suez; but, on the other hand, it would obviate the necessity of protecting our merchantmen in the passage through it. The present uniform of the household cavalry, that the squadrons proceeding to Egypt have been almost entirely reclothed. The showy accoutrements and trappings which have so long delighted our eyes have disappeared. The brass helmet, with its nodding plumes, has been replaced by one of drab felt, encompassed by an unprosaic "puggaree" of white linen. The clattering cuirass is also gone, its place being filled by a useless but handsome tunic, with large skirts and long, shiny jack-boots. The dress adopted is less ornamental, although far more serviceable. The red tunic has been retained until it can be thrown aside for a red flannel patrol jacket. Black overalls or trousers have been converted into pantaloons, and below the knee a broad strip of webbing is wound round the leg to the junction with the tops of a stout pair of "highlows" or Blucher boots of untanned leather. The horse equipment comprises a hay net, nosebag, headstall; and a certain percentage of men in each troop carry rope harness, so that the horses may be readily employed in draught either with guns or commissariat cart. The squadron thus strangely but usefully equipped paraded last week in Hyde Park for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief; and as they passed through the streets were a source of much curiosity and some amusement to Londoners, who scarcely recognised their familiar friends and protectors.

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the unfeasibility of a thorough political discussion eliciting the new Cabinet's intentions and testing its claim to the confidence of Parliament, he felt it necessary in his own name and in that of some of his friends at once to define their position towards it. Their position was one of want of confidence. The Ministry, in the, first place was not a political one for it had made no political declaration and was composed of ministers who had belonged to Cabinets often of antagonistic view. Except M. Deves, not one of them had ever stated his political opinions in the Chamber. The Prime Minister, certainly, had spoken of bringing the groups together. He should be glad to know how M. Dufaure proposed to do this. M. Deves had recently proposed that a Republican Ministry should always seek the support of the "middle" groups and try to govern independently of the two Extremes. M. Clemenceau grew impassioned as he compared Republicans of recent date, to whom he attributed these views, with the veteran Republicans, who had never accepted Imperial favours and who were now to be turned out of the party. The present Ministry, and not on these grounds alone, did not enjoy his confidence. It was composed, with the exception of M. Fallieres and M. Legrand, of men who formed part of the minority of 75 who supported the late Ministry when it fell. The Ministry was therefore not Parliamentary. It was either an interim or a minority Cabinet, and thus deserved no confidence. The Extreme Left would take up the gauntlet thrown down by M. Deves on July 29, when he wanted the late Cabinet "not to calculate on the votes of the Moderates in concessions to the Exreme Left." They accepted the exclusion. They would not allow themselves to be excluded from the republican majority, but they are quite willing that the Ministerialists should continue to exclude them from their particular majority, and they would testify their opposition by not voting for the Income Taxes Bill, the only way open to them—for to vote against the Bill would imply a desire to derange the finances. No reply was given to this speech, and the Bill passed without a devision, the Extreme Left simply keeping their seats as ministerialists were in turn called on to rise. The Chambers will be prorogued as soon as the Bill gets through the Senate, and the Cabinet, after to-day's faint skirmish, may expect a quiet time. It can rely on a sanguine enough to count on surviving the autumn recess, especially as the disdainful silence of the *Republique Francaise*—which repeats its advice to M. Grevy to form a strong Cabinet, just as if no Cabinet had been formed—indicated that the Gambettists are not satisfied with the share now assigned them. It is obvious, indeed, that the Ministers sympathizing with M. Gambetta will be unable to set a finger in the direction of intervention, and will be equally unable to carry out his centraling domes-policy.

MR GLADSTONE'S MANSION HOUSE SPEECH.

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," at the Lord Mayor's dinner to the members of the Government on August 9:—

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was enthusiastically cheered, said,—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, Lords and Gentlemen,—It is not difficult, and it is not agreeable portion of my task on this occasion, to return to your Lordship, on behalf of my colleagues in the Councils of the Crown and on behalf of myself, our most cordial thanks for the reception which you have given us to-day in conformity with an old custom of the City of London, which perceives in the Ministers of the Crown not merely the representatives of a political party, but the depositories of Executive power and responsibility, who are charged at any time, whatever may be the merits of the parties, with the direction of the forces and the destinies of this great Empire. (Cheers.) It is a great assistance and a great consolation to us, my Lord Mayor, to receive these testimonials on behalf of a distinguished assembly of our countrymen. My task would be much more difficult were I to allow myself to notice in detail that portion of your Lordship's speech in which you have bestowed on myself eulogy due only to your personal kindness and—I am rather afraid that were I to approach it in historical justice there is but one single statement in it which it would not be my duty to question or to qualify, and that statement is that for 50 years I have been engaged in the service of the country. (Cheers and a laugh.) That part, my Lord Mayor, of your obliging and too flattering remarks I can accept with a good conscience, and I may venture to add to it the expression of the hope that I shall not fail at least to correspond with the account that you have been pleased to give of me in my desire and endeavour during whatever may be the [illegible] of my life, to

[illegible] point over the whole of the soil of Ireland, and as it proceeds the tenure of land in that country becomes gradually relieved by the judicial action of the Land Courts, and the opinion of impartial competent observers is that in the train of this Act peace and security follow where formerly disturbances and outrage prevailed. Now for a period of five months—month after month and week after week—a steady diminution, for which we cannot be too thankful, has been observable in these outrages, which, formidable as they were in themselves, were yet formidable as a symbol of a great and powerful conspiracy organised with no mean skill, which had been set in action for the purpose of breaking up every foundation of social order in that country. I cannot, my lord, prophesy as to the future, I can speak only with thankfulness of the progress which has been made. When the sky is dark it is the duty of those in prominent positions to indicate the darkness, and when they see rays of light to express the satisfaction and thankfulness for them. I rejoice to record the fact that progress has been made towards the restoration of settled order, and the authority of the law of harmony between class and class, and of solid prosperity in that island, whose destinies are associated with our own so closely that England can never be well if Ireland be ill. (Cheers.) I need not call attention to the legislative business of the House of Commons or House of Lords during the present Session. It is a melancholy confession to make that although the present Government at the commencement of the Session addressed themselves to the task of making proposals which would have much contributed to the welfare of this great country, yet to none of those proposals have they been able effectually to invite the attention of Parliament, in consequence of that lamentable impotence and incapacity for its duties to which, through a series of causes I need not now explain, the House of Commons has unhappily been reduced. Believe me, my Lord Mayor, it is no exaggeration to say that while there are many important changes that may be desired—some of them desired by a particular party and many of them by all parties alike, in promotion of the common interests—while there are those questions, in many cases of very high importance, there is another question more important than them all, and that is the restoration of the great representative chamber of this country to its natural and normal efficiency by a thoroughly searching and drastic reform of its procedure. (Cheers.) The calls on the time and energy of Parliament, both as vast extension of our Empire and the great multiplication of our interests, are such that under no circumstances will human strength permit of a perfect performance of all the duties of the House of Commons. But it is lamentable to see it reduced to a position in which it is not a question of performing all its duties, but of performing any of them. (Cheers.) We hope that at no distant period the House of Commons will make a vigorous and successful effort to relieve itself from that state. But it will require courage to effect. We must be prepared to put aside all flimsy and secondary objections and all unmanly fears, and to dismiss from our imaginations the phantom with which it is attempted to terrify the minds of men when beneficial changes have become necessary. At the same time it is a difficult question, and we look to the enlightened public of this country, consisting of persons such as have gathered round your lordship's hospitable board—to the entire nation—to assist us and animate us in the efforts we shall make to induce the House of Commons to restore itself to something like its ancient position, and again to prove itself worthy of its traditional and imperishable fame. (Loud cheers.)

RETURN OF THE BACCHANTE.

THE Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, and accompanied by the gunboat Lively, passed Prawle Point, on the Devonshire coast, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon (Aug. 4) on her way to Cowes.

On Saturday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went out on board the Royal yacht Osborne for the purpose of meeting the Royal midshipmen, Prince Edward and Prince George, on board the Bacchante, and on their arrival Captain Lord Charles Scott, with the Lively in attendance, was met off St. Alban's Head, near Portland. The Royal party left the yacht and went on board the corvette, when they were received by the officers of the ship, the young Princes acting as side midshipmen at the foot of the gangway ladder. The meeting was of the most affectionate character, the Princess expressing herself much surprised at the improvement [illegible] in the young

[illegible] Limerick, [illegible] began, for the purpose of ascertaining its nature. Mr. Clifford Lloyd arrived at William-street Barracks at an early hour and awaited its arrival. Eighty men were paraded and were addressed by Mr. Lloyd, who praised the men's conduct in the past, and said no persons could deserve better of their country for the loyalty and devotion to duty they had displayed and for the hard work they had so willingly gone through. If the men had any grievances it was their right to represent them as strongly as they thought proper, but in becoming language, through their own officers to the Government, when full inquiry would be made. At present they had the respect and sympathy of every right thinking man, but he told them frankly that in his opinion they had not taken the proper course or the course most conducive to their own interests in bringing those matters forward. He thought, speaking his own opinion, that it would be difficult for any Government to consider representations made by the force apparently relying upon combination, and agitation, and threats of resignation. He therefore urged the men for the sake of their good fame, their own interest, and for the sake of those whose sympathies were with them, no longer to proceed in the course they had entered upon At half-past one o'clock Col. Bruce arrived and a hundred men were paraded. The Inspector-General addressed them in terms highly condemnatory of their conduct. Why had no one come forward a memorial and approached the Government in a soldierlike manner? Had they done so their grievances would be fully and freely redressed; but coming out of doors so they had entered into a combination which was absolutely disloyal. He recommended them to withdraw the circular, to abandon the agitation, and to leave themselves in the hands of the Government, who would do them ample justice. The men admitted that the form of the agitation was unusual, but it was not disloyal. The circumstances, they said, left them no alternative, but the course they were pursuing, and would persevere to the end. They had lost confidence in the promises of the Government, which had been so often made and so often broken; and while they were prepared to stand loyally by the Queen and lose their lives if necessary in her service, they were fully prepared to lay down their arms and resign the force if the grievances of which they complained were not redressed. Col. Bruce then retired to the County Inspector's Office. Great indignation was subsequently expressed by the men at the charge of disloyalty made by Col. Bruce. They said it was an insult of the grossest kind, which they hoped would not be repeated, and they expected an apology for it. After the lapse of an hour the men were again paraded, and the inspector-general commanding to withdraw the circular and abandon the agitation, the inspector-general again withdrew. On entering the Inspector's office, he was presented with about 100 telegrams from various stations throughout the country informing him that the action of the men in Limerick had their warmest sympathy and support. The men were paraded a third time, and Col. Bruce read to them a telegram which he requested them to send out to all the stations with which they had already communicated, containing a statement that they had withdrawn the circular and retired from the agitation on a promise having been made by Col. Bruce that the Government would take their claims into immediate consideration. No reply having been given to the request. Col. Bruce asked the men to speak. A few of the men expressed assent, but the great majority cried "No, no." Col. Bruce then declared, in an angry tone, "This is mutiny." After another long delay, there was a fourth parade. The men were addressed by the county inspector, Mr. Henry, who reminded them of the number of years they had served under his command and of the obedience which they had always exhibited. He had no doubt that they would accede to the request he would now put to them, and that was to sign the telegram. The men said it would be always a delight to them to do anything that could please Mr. Henry, and they would meet his wishes to this extent, they would abandon the agitation if a guarantee were given within eight days their grievances would be heard. Col. Bruce refused to give this guarantee, and the men replied that they would adhere to their resolution. There were two other [illegible] but there was no approach to an amicable [illegible], and the report that a constable had been shot in connection with the movement caused great excitement. In a circular which [illegible] the constabulary complain of insufficient pay, while their duty is from twelve [illegible] hours daily; they demand an increase of pay with; they ask that married men [illegible] station in barracks should receive allowances; they claim that the full pay should be given for twelve hours when [illegible] after 3 a.m., and not as laid down [illegible], which debarred them unless [illegible] before 9 P. M.; they express disapprobation of the result of the Court Commission, which [illegible] compliments which had been paid to them, and expected they would have received [illegible] once, as well as a permanent increase [illegible] their duties have been doubled since the [illegible] increase of pay; they ask that the men who [illegible] since 1880 should be put on the same scale of [illegible] those who joined before that year; and they state that their duty is so very hard [illegible] have had to live higher in order to stand [illegible] having almost constantly to appear in [illegible] and they thus express themselves:—"In the present state of things continue [illegible] receive empty compliments on one [illegible] the other, they may expect us in [illegible] to our present situations."

[illegible] ular has been issued from the Dublin Castle, to the County [illegible] al Irish Constabulary Office, [illegible] 1882.—I have learned with [illegible] discredit has been [illegible] ter and discipline of [illegible] rting to emanate from [illegible] ick, setting forth certain [illegible] addressed to their [illegible] e country, with the [illegible] ombination in support [illegible] learn with regret

[illegible] that this circular has met with responses purporting to come from the police in several of the places to which it has been addressed. I cannot too strongly reprobate such a course. I am unwilling to believe that it has been planned in or encouraged by any large number, or by the older and more experienced members of the force, but that they should have permitted it on the part of themselves, if such is the case, is a serious disgrace. I should, on the contrary, have expected that the recent large efforts made by Government by a liberal increase to the ordinary allowance, and by application to Parliament for 180,000l. for distribution to recoup the men for extra expenses incurred during the late troubled times, would have inspired the force with sufficient confidence in the Government and in the inspector general to lead them to refrain from any course other than the legitimate and disciplined one for preferring claims laid down by 340 of the Code. I have never before received any representation that the pay of the men was generally inadequate to the supply of necessaries; but I may state that some of the matters referred to in the circular have for some time engaged my attention, but that I now feel that the undisciplined action referred to, especially if persevered in, must cause such a chage of feeling as will certainly tend to retard, rather than advance, all efforts made to improve the condition of the force.—R. Bruce, Inspector-General.

ANOTHER ALPINE ACCIDENT.

MR. HOWARD BARRETT writes from the Hotel de l'Ours, Grindelwald, Aug. 5, to *The Times*:—It is my painful duty to record one more Alpine accident which has recently happened near this village. On Thursday last, August 3, Mr. William Penhall, of Furnivall's-inn, and his guide, Andreas Maurer, were killed while ascending Wetterhorn. Mr. Penhall left this hotel at 12-30 midnight, taking with him Maurer only, intending to ascend the mountain and return to this place by 2 p.m., in order to keep an appointment with a friend. The night was far from fine, and the weather had not been for some time previously at all good; but, nevertheless, the kindly and careful landlords of this hotel (Quesne, Baer), who are themselves experienced mountaineers, saw no reason to dissuade him from the expedition. Mr. Penhall was a member of the Alpine Club and a very experienced climber, while pure Andreas Maurer was one of the most able and distinguished of living Swiss guides. When, therefore, 7 o'clock in the evening struck and still no news was heard of the two, both the landlords and those of the mountaineering fraternity who are staying here began to feel considerable uneasiness as to their safety.

Now, it is possible and sometimes advantageous during the expedition in question not to descend by the same route as on the same side of the pass, but to cross over and descend to Kosenbain. Hoping, therefore, that by stress of weather Mr. Penhall and his guide had been forced over in that direction, a messenger was despatched over to inquire if they were there. The man returned by 4 30 a. m. on Friday (4th) with the disquieting tidings that they were not there. We instantly made up a party of search or of succour, consisting of four guides (one of them the father of the unfortunate man lying upon the snow, and not imbedded in it, high up and towards the middle of one of the main avalanche *couloirs* (or gulleys) of the mountain. They lay close together, as they evidently had been tied together, as is usual and necessary, was not severed. Standing upon the spot, it was easy to read the unmistakeable signs which told how these poor rigid forms our feet had come by their end. An avalanche of fresh snow—what the Alpine peasants call a *Staub-lauine*—had either swept down upon them while they were in, and not far from, the bottom of what is called the great couloir, or had carried themselves started one. The result was the same. They were hurled downwards, crossing some steep rocks in their descent, for a great distance, and were found by us lying upon the avalanche that had killed them, and which had carried them to the end of its *talus*. The watch of the guide had stopped at 6-30 (a. m. ?); that of Mr. Penhall stood at 4-10, and had not been wound up. The former is the probable but not certain time of the accident. I am happy to be able to add that it is a matter of certainty that death in each case was almost instantaneous. We carried them down to the lowest verge of the snow, and in it we buried them for the present. [illegible] by myself, at 3, Tavistock-square, W.C.

MOUNTAINEER[illegible] LAK[illegible]

THE Rev. W. A. Po[illegible] lege, and Gordon-squa[illegible] party staying with [illegible] rowdale, met with his [illegible] of the mountains in the [illegible] evening. Mr. Edward [illegible] deceased, suddenly lost [illegible] stances have since shown that he fell over the precipitous rocks at the head of Ennerdale. Alarmed at his non-return, his friends got a search party, and they found his body on Tuesday below the point where he was last seen alive. The body, which was shockingly mangled, was removed to Seathwaite. The deceased gentleman, who was 45 years of age, leaves a widow and six children.

FIGHTING ON THE TRANSVAAL BORDER.—DEFEAT OF THE BOERS.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Durban from the Transvaal border, a large Boer force, with a native contingent, attacked the chief Montsiva on the 28th ult. The Boers are stated to have been defeated with heavy loss.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Mr. George Hudson, the British Resident in the Transvaal, has gone to Cape Town to confer with the High Commissioner as to the disorderly state of affairs there. It is reported that the contending chiefs have signed a treaty of peace, recognizing their mutual boundaries, and making grants of large tracts of farmland to the white volunteers on both sides, about 500 in all. In case of future disputes the President of the Transvaal is to arbitrate. I hear from North Zululand that eighty-five of Oham's people have been killed without retaliation. The cry there is, "When are the English coming?"

The *Times* corresponeent at Durban hears from Dunsland that John Dunn has called a great meeting to decide what shall be done regarding Dabulamanzi, who gathers strength daily. A large majority of the Zulus are said to be against Cetewayo's return; others are indifferent, saying they want rest from distractions and anxieties.

A PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY FOR ENGLAND.

THE proposed visit of the Parsee Dramatic Company to this country, states the *Theatre*, has attracted some attention and excited much interest. The feeling is that their artistic success is tolerably assured, while, under proper advice and judicious management, the commercial phase of the enterprise may be equally satisfactory. Our Indian friends must not be too ambitious, and should secure only a moderate sized house—one which they may easily fill. They should select a time of year, say the month of May, when, although the London season has commenced, the rush of entertainments has not yet set in. Then they should, as far as possible, carefully maintain the national character of their performances, and should depend, for the most part, on purely Indian dramas. On the other hand, it would not be uninteresting to see how they treat our own plays, although it is to be feared that no very good purpose would be served by presenting, in an Indian dress, such an essentially modern play as *Aurora Floyd*. The quality of the proposed combination company will be remarkably fine, and will include some of the foremost native actors—men whose names are familiar throughout India. We hear that there is a comedian in the troupe who is unction, spontaneity, or originality is said to equal some of our best actors of low comedy. There is another member of the troupe whose versatility enables him to be equally at home in *Hamlet* or a screaming farce. Indeed, there is every promise of acting of a very high order, together with scenery and dresses of a most characteristic description, being brought to the assistance of these interesting plays. The complete novelty of the experiment will alone attract many people to the performances, while the exceedingly droll character of the lighter pieces will attract many more. On the other hand, the large class of thinking playgoers who follow with interest the various developments of the drama, will be certain to seize this opportunity for a highly-interesting study.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

ADMIRALTY, 10th August, 1882.

The following promotions have been made:—

Lieut. J. Durnford to be Commander in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority.

Sub-Lieut. C. G. Treherne to be Lieut. in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority.

Sub-Lieut. S. C. Legh to be Lieut. in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 7.

The undermentioned Staff Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Staff Capt. in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority of July 11, 1882:—J. R. N. Moss, J. S. Watts. Fleet Surg. B. Gregory has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 11.

STAFF.

Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Major and Lieut.-Col. Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, vice Major-Genl. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Capt. M. Churchill, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl. W. G. Cameron, C.B., Commanding the troops Northern Dist., vice Hony. Lieut.-Col E. Z. Thornton, retired.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

WHOLESALE FORGERY AND PERJURY.

THAKERSEY JAITHA *vs.* TREGUMJEE VELLJEE AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this case, the hearing of which had lasted off and on for nearly four months, commencing about the end of January last. There had been no less than forty-three hearings in all. The defendants had not been regularly represented by counsel, some of them being unable to pay fees. The third defendant, who belongs to a class of spiritual guides among the Hindus styled Gorejees, held out for about a month before taking the conduct of the defence into his own hands. The plaintiff alone had his legal advisers up to the end. No less than seventy-six witnesses were examined on one side and on the other; and the hearing closed in June last. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang appeared for some of the defendants.

The subject matter of the dispute is a piece of land leased from the Port Trust, with some buildings erected at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. It appears that the plaintiff and his brother, Jewraj Jaitha, entered into a partnership on the 26th August, 1870. During the period of the last famine the plaintiff went up-country to sell grain, his brother Jewraj remaining in Bombay. The plaintiff from time to time remitted large sums of money to his brother in Bombay. The plaintiff returned to Bombay in January, 1878, for a few days, when his brother informed him that he had taken on lease certain land from the Port Trust, and had invested property of the firm in erecting buildings thereon. The plaintiff, after a short stay in Bombay, went on business to Calcutta. Here he heard of his brother's death, which took place on the 8th May, 1878. The defendants, Trecumji and the Gorejee Mahinsagar, who had acquired great influence over the widow of the plaintiff's brother, took advantage of the plaintiff's absence from Bombay, and got possession of the property, and also obtained from the widow authority to recover outstandings. The plaintiff returned to Bombay about a fortnight after his brother's death, when he was informed by the Gorejee that the draft lease of the land leased from the Port Trust was with him as security for Rs. 4,000, which he said he had lent to the deceased. The plaintiff afterwards learned that the story of the loan by the Gorejee was false, and the document alleged by him to be executed by the deceased was a forgery. The plaintiff said that the Gorejee and Trecumjee Weljee were in collusion to defraud him and the representatives of the deceased. The premises leased from the Port Trust were attached in execution of a decree against the plaintiff's firm in a suit to which the plaintiff was not, as he ought to have been, made a party. The Gorejee and Trecumjee, in the name of his wife Ashbai, preferred claims to the property, and at the sale held in execution of the decree it was bought by the two defendants for Rs. 225. The plaintiff said that the buildings erected on the property with the moneys of his firm cost at least Rs. 25,000. The plaintiff submitted that the sale was a fraud on him and on the representatives of his deceased brother.

Trecumjee Weljee, the first defendant, in his written statement declared that he claimed no interest whatever in the land and buildings referred to in the plaint, and that he acted in relation to the property as the agent of the plaintiff's brother, Jewraj Jaitha, during his lifetime and of the defendant Ashbai. The defendant had not taken an unfair advantage of the plaintiff's absence from Bombay, but had collected certain outstandings due to the deceased Jewraj, at the request of his widow.

Ashbai, the wife of the first defendant, in her statement said that at the end of the year 1877 and the beginning of 1878 she and Jewraj Jaitha agreed to take jointly on lease from the Port Trust certain land and to erect buildings thereon of the value of about Rs. 30,000. It was also agreed that her share should be twelve annas and that of Jewraj four annas, and that the moneys should be paid by four in that proportion. Since the death of Jewraj she had erected a house and warehouse upon the land. Ashbai further alleged that with the exception of some small payments, including a sum of Rs. 4,000, the whole of the payments with reference to the property were made by her.

The Gorejee, Mahinsagar Venayeksagar, the plaintiff and his [illegible] ed in [illegible] did not advance Rs. 4,000 to the plaintiff's brother as alleged, and was not entitled to a charge on the [illegible]

His Lordship found [illegible] and Ashbai were directed to give up possession of the property to the plaintiff. His Lordship remarked that, had it not been for the able manner in which the plaintiff's case was conducted by Mr. Inverarity, the several forgeries might not have been brought to light. To put some check to such a wholesale system of forgery and perjury, his Lordship said he would direct the papers in the case to be laid before the Public Prosecutor with a view to a criminal prosecution being instituted.

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on for further hearing, when Mr. Bicknell, instructed by Messrs. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, and Nicholson, for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

A. Hormarjee, further examined by the Advocate-General.—My father further said he wished to insert a clause in the will to the effect that the legacies of the infants should be invested in Government paper and deposited in the office of the Accountant-General or the Bank of Bombay, or any other bank selected by the trustees. Then he said that by the will of 1879 Mrs. Ardasir had power, by her will or codicil, to appoint guardians for her minor children. He said he would like to revoke that power, and leave it to the discretion of the trustees. He then asked me if I could suggest anything more. I told him that nothing more struck me at the time. He then said, "All right, sit down, and write out the instructions I have given you." I sat and wrote down the instructions from what he had said. These are the instructions; there is no date stated. I forgot to mention that he also said that, by the will of 1879, he had expressed a wish that the two sons, Jamsetjee and Bomonjee, should be connected with the firm. He said I had better strike that passage out, adding that, if I could, I should admit them as partners out of respect to his wishes. I read over what I had written, and he approved of it. I finished writing at about 7-30 a.m. I put down everything in the instructions, as far as I could recollect. I left Lowjee Castle at 10 o'clock that day. On going to the office, I took out the book containing the old draft, and brought it to Mr. Walker, to whom I handed the book and the instructions. I asked him whether he would embody those instructions in a new will or a codicil, telling him my father had left it to his discretion. Mr. Walker suggested that, as there was already a big codicil in existence, and as Mr. Latham had given it as his opinion that it would be a most dangerous thing to add any further codicils, the instructions should be embodied in a will. I accordingly told him to draft a will, leaving the book and the instructions with him. I told my father in the evening what Mr. Walker had suggested. On the 3rd May Walker gave me the draft will, and I took it to Lowjee Castle in the evening. This is the draft—all in Mr. Walker's handwriting. I looked it through in each he asked me to, and I said I had the draft with me. He told me to bring it to him the next morning. I went up with the draft the next morning. He was sitting in a chair, and after turning over a few pages he said to me, "Read it out." I read the whole of it, and he asked me various questions as were suggested by the passages. He directed several alterations to be made, and I made them in blue and red pencil. One or two little things are in black pencil. I wrote that as I was leaving. Mr. Walker afterwards inked over some of the blue and red pencil alterations. My father said that the former arrangement of dividing the furniture was sure to lead to quarrels, and he resolved to give the furniture at Lowjee Castle to me; of Park Field to Nusserwanjee; of Jamsetjee's house to Jamsetjee; and of the Poona house to Jehangir, the youngest. My father also said that during the lifetime of my mother I was to allow her from Lowjee Castle as much furniture as she should require. Nusserwanjee's house, Park Field, which was given to Bomonjee under the old will, he wished to return to Nusserwanjee, and the Oriental Bank bungalow to Bomonjee. I believe I made all these alterations. Another alteration I made at this interview was in respect to Bomonjee. The latter, under the former will, had a legacy of two lakhs; but by the new will he got the same as the others, namely, a lakh and a half. My father at first objected to give me five lakhs for the firm, as he thought the residuary estate could not spare so much. He thought it would be safer to fix the amount at three lakhs. The clause regarding the Coorla shares was also altered. He also made another suggestion. In the clause about trustees it was stated that the umpire should be a Parsee gentleman. He told me to strike out the words, saying the umpire might be a Parsee gentleman or any other. He asked me to get the draft settled as soon as possible, as he said he wished to leave for Mahabeshwur. I attended a conference on the 5th May between Mr. Walker and Mr. Russell and yourself (the Hon'ble Mr. Lang). Some minor alterations were suggested by counsel, of which I told my father in the evening. The draft will was returned

counsel on Saturday, the 6th May, with two or three alterations in the handwriting of Mr. Russell. I got the engrossed will on Monday, the 8th May. It was in Mr. Walker's handwriting; and I took it to Lowjee Castle in the evening. My father asked me if I had brought the will. I said, "Yes;" and he said he would execute it the next morning at 10 o'clock. I observed by my father, I arranged with Dr. Sidney Smith that he and Dr. Burjorjee should attend at 6 o'clock the next morning to attest the will. My father had expressed a wish on the 3rd or the 4th May to execute the will at Dr. Sidney Smith's office in the Fort; and he and Mr. Walker were to be the attesting witnesses. My father, however, had an attack of fever on Saturday, the 6th May; and he therefore did not go out. On the 8th May, about 6 p. m., Dr. Sidney Smith came to Lowjee Castle, and I arranged with him about the attestation of the will the next morning. Some ladies of the family were present when my father asked me, "Have you seen Smith?" I said, Mr. Walker had compared this whole of the draft with the fair copy of the will. He had omitted to write a line or line and a half connected with Pestonjee's legacy. It was corrected, and my father and the attesting witnesses initialed the corrections. I did not read the will to my father on the evening of the 8th May. The next morning, about 6 o'clock, I asked my father whether I should read the will to him. He said, "How many times am I to read it?" The will was not in my hands at the time. I supposed from my father's remark that he did not want to be bothered any further about the reading of the will. Dr. Smith came to the bungalow a little after 6 o'clock. There were present near my father Dr. Nanabhoy, my step-sister Pootlibai, and also Dinbai, before Dr. Smith came. I seldom speak to them. I saw them in a state of great agitation; I was changing my dogwing my footsteps as I went near my father, to overhear our conversation. After Dr. Smith came my father told me to fetch the papers up. I went downstairs and brought up a brown paper parcel with the will in it.

At the rising of the court Mr. Lang said, in answer to his Lordship, that he had five or six more witnesses,

The court then adjourned.

BELGAUM RACES FOR 1882.

THESE races will take place at Belgaum on the 5th and 7th October, 1882.

STEWARDS.—The Regent of Kolhapur, Colonel Strong, Colonel Dunn, Major Trueman, Captain Boyle, W. H. Horsley Esq., C. W. Gordon, Esq., and Dr. Cooper.

J. Kettle, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

THE KABUL CUP.—Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 4st. 7lbs. Four horses, the *bona fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Gallowas allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance—about 1 mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE TOM THUMB STEEPLECHASE.—Value Rs. 150. Second pony to receive Rs. 10 out of the Stakes. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry:—Wa'ers, 13st.; Arabs, 12st. 4lb.; Country-breds, 11st. 10lb.; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch below 13-2, but the amount of weight allowed on the score of height shall not in any case exceed 1½ stone. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about 1¼ miles. Entrance Rs. 2.

THE BELGAUM DERBY.—Value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 4st. 7lbs. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Gallowas allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance—about 1 mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.—Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A steeplechase for all horses. The scale of weights, by the same rule as the donor, to be as follows:—Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs.; Arabs 11sts. 7lbs.; Walers 12st. 7lbs. Four ponies, the *bona fide* property of different owners, to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance—about 2 miles. Entrance—3 Rs.

THE REGENT'S PLATE.—Value Rs. 100. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur, and Rs. 50 added from the fund. A flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Four ponies, the *bona fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Weight for age and inches raised 4st. 7lbs. Allowed for every ½ inch below 14 hands. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Gallowas that never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about [illegible] Entrance—Rs. 3.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]OWAY FLAT RACE.—Value Rs. 300. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. For all Gallowas. Weight for age and inches raised 4st. 7lbs. Allowed for every ½ inch below 14 hands. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Gallowas that never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about [illegible] Entrance—Rs. 3.

[illegible] STEEPLECHASE.—Value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase. Weight for age and [illegible] Winners at any time of [illegible] hases, once, 5lbs.; twice, [illegible]re, 14lbs. extra. Horses [illegible] owed 3lbs. Gallowas [illegible]stance—about 3 miles.

[illegible].—Value Rs. 100. [illegible] during the meeting. [illegible], at Rs. 5 for each race won; [illegible]nce of Rs. 3—to go to [illegible] out ½ mile.

[illegible] HANDICAP.—Value Rs. 50, [illegible] have started at the Meeting, [illegible], at Rs. 5 for each race won; [illegible]t an entrance of Re. 1—to go to the [illegible]ance—about ½ mile.

CONDITIONS.

The Races to be run under the Western India Turf Club Rules of 1882.

The decision of the Stewards will be final.

Any owner must be subscribed Rs. 20 to the fund to enable him to enter a horse.

Rs. 10 for each horse schooled over any of the fences on the Course.

Starting on Sky Signs Meetings does not deprive horses or ponies from claiming the 3lbs. allowance.

Ageing and Measuring of horses and ponies will take place at the Stand House, Belgaum, at 4 p.m. on the 27th September, 1882.

Entries for all races close on the 22nd September, 1882, and must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, and for the forced subscriptions due by the owners, otherwise such entries will be declined.

Any race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

Gentlemen riders—professionals 7lbs. extra, Colours must be worn.

A fee of 5 per cent. on the gross value of each Pari-mutuel and Lottery will be payable to the fund.

No person will be allowed to take part in any lottery or pari-mutuel who is not a subscriber.

Any one making an objection must deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary, which will be forfeited to the fund should, in the opinion of the Stewards, the objection be considered frivolous.

Course fee for winners shall be Rs. 5 for ponies and Rs. 20 for horses and galloways for each race including matches and private sweepstakes.

All entrance money to go to the fund.

Should the public money not be sufficient the Stewards have the power to make a proportionate deduction from the added money.

J. KETTLE, Hony. Secretary.

BENGAL.

LANDLORD *vs.* TENANT.—A suit has been instituted by landlord against his tenant for rent under a subsisting lease in the Presidency Small Cause Court which, when tried, is likely to be of some interest, the point raised being whether a tenant is bound to live in a house which has been pronounced by several medical men to be dreadfully unhealthy. Defendant had not the remotest idea when he took the house and executed the lease that it was so unhealthy. He had, to to his misfortune, gained a good deal of experience, after removing into the premises, of the insalubrity of the place. His wife was ill and died. The drainage was bad, and the manner in which the pipes had been laid in the several bath rooms contributed a good deal towards making the place as unhealthy as possible. The tenant after vainly endeavouring to get the landlord to cancel the lease, was obliged, for the preservation of his own life, to quit the premises, intimating to the landlord his willingness to pay the rent during the subsistence of the lease, should the Court rule that a tenant was bound by his lease to live in the house.—*Englishman*.

ARRESTING A GOVERNMENT CLERK IN A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.—A military gentleman, the head of an office, on Saturday last addressed a letter to the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, expressing his surprise at a bailiff of the Court coming to his office that morning and arresting one of his assistants and carrying him away *vi et armis*. The officer very much questioned the authority of a bailiff to remove, by virtue of a writ issued by a Civil Court, an assistant while in the execution of his duties and demanded his instant release, as the officer had important office work to attend to. The letter was forwarded by the Chief Judge to the Registrar of the Court, and the latter reported that the bailiff did what was right, and in the absence of any law prohibiting the arrest of a clerk in his office, the defendant could not be released until the debt was also satisfied. It was not long before the debtor was able to come to an arrangement with his creditor, obtain his release, and resume his duties.—*Englishman*.

WILSON'S PERFORMING LIONS.—The removal of these animals from Garden Reach into town was effected on Saturday last without much difficulty. The "den," so called in the programmes, is a large oblong box, with rounded sides having inner bars of iron running from top to bottom. The machine is permanently fixed on wheels, so that the animals need never be taken out. The size of this novel conveyance may be imagined, when in it five great male lions "live, move, and have their being." An immense powder-van, with rounded-off corners, is about the nearest approach to its appearance. Some seventy coolies harnessed themselves to the ropes, and dragged the "den" into towe by way of the Strand-road and past the Post Office, and the unusual sight puzzuled the native mind not a little, until a study of the carved heads on the panels and an occasional significant grunt from the interior enlightened the crowds.—*Statesman*